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ABSTRACT

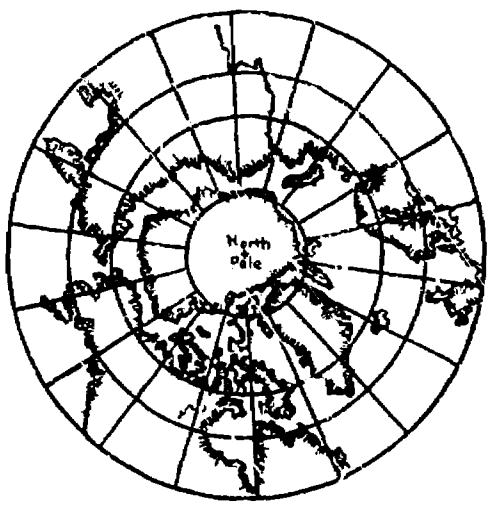
This is a collection of raw data and brief descriptions of the neighborhoods which compose the inner city of Providence. It was compiled so that staff, teachers, and the community leaders could think together about the implications of these data for the schools, education, and for the social studies project. Demographic data on the seven neighborhoods includes: 1) the adult, youth, non-white, and childless populations; 2) occupational distribution; 3) welfare statistics; 4) income statistics; 5) educational level of adults; and, 6) percent of housing deterioration. Descriptive information includes: 1) a history of each neighborhood; 2) the relationship among neighborhoods; 3) ethnic composition; 4) general economic problems; 5) community structure; 6) major youth concerns, and the drop-out rate; and, 7) the attitudes and values commonly held by disadvantaged communities. Tables and maps are also included. See SO 000 643, SO 000 694, and SO 000 695 for additional project information. (VLW)

Attachment A 2

PROVIDENCE SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM PROJECT

INNER CITY PROVIDENCE: IMPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATION

WALTER J. BLANCHARD



RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE
PROVIDENCE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1967

A STUDY OF A GEO-HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FOR A SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM

Cooperative Research Project No. 6-1195

United States Office of Education
Rhode Island College
Providence Public Schools

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July, 1967

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I

INTRODUCTION

One central fact about education remains: effective teaching requires maximum perception from teachers about the youngsters with whom they are working. Often, and quite naturally, teachers bring to their classrooms and to their relationships with youngsters a whole set of personal attitudes and biases which may or may not fit the particular youngsters in a given situation. For a long time, teachers have known through very practical experience that a highly motivated youngster even from an utterly impossible home and environmental situation can succeed in school. The key has always been motivation and the task has been to find some point of contact with a youngster to get him in motion.

In the last fifteen or twenty years, the pupil population of the Providence Public Schools has undergone a great transformation and this has occurred, moreover, at a time when most Americans have been searching out an appropriate style of life for an urbanized, industrialized society. As upper and middle income people have increasingly moved out of the city or have sent their children to private or parochial schools, the city schools find themselves dealing with youngsters from inner-city neighborhoods, youngsters classed as "disadvantaged." Many teachers have brought to this change a judgmental, resentful attitude and, frankly, have found it desirable to leave the Providence schools or hope for early retirement.

Therefore, it has seemed important to me and to the staff of the Providence Social Studies Curriculum Project that we assemble such data as are available about the city of Providence and especially its inner-city neighborhoods so that staff, teachers, and community leaders can think together about the implications of these data for the schools and for education. Certainly, of all the subject fields, social studies has maximum potential to contribute to improved understanding of the social setting within which teaching and learning actually take place.

This study has been prepared by Mr. Walter J. Blanchard, Assistant Professor in the Henry Barnard School, who is particularly well-qualified to undertake it. A junior high school social studies teacher with experience in Warwick and in the Henry Barnard School, he is currently engaged in a doctoral program of studies at the University of Connecticut in the areas of curriculum and foundations of education. Culling data from the census report of 1960 and drawing heavily from the studies of the Providence Youth Progress Board, he has assembled the raw material that is essential for teachers and educators in Providence to understand.

Careful reading of this study and intensive reflection on its implications for education will bring all of us closer to the "real world" where education takes place

Ridgway F. Shinn, Jr.
Project Director

II

PROVIDENCE: OVERVIEW

Although Rhode Island is the smallest state, Providence is the second largest city in New England. Not only is Rhode Island the most densely populated state in the country, but its area of density is almost entirely concentrated in the metropolitan area of Providence which contained 816,148 persons in 1960. It is important to note that the "standard metropolitan area" of Providence includes the cities surrounding the capital and extends into Massachusetts. Away from the overcrowded urban area, Rhode Island consists of sparsely populated rural areas and seashore communities located on Narragansett Bay.

Providence, with an area of 18.9 square miles, is situated at the mouth of the Providence River at the head of Narragansett Bay, and is built on seven hills. The area of the original colonial settlement, the East Side, is still the most prosperous and attractive residential area. Its houses are interspersed with the buildings of Brown University and other educational institutions. During the period of most intense foreign immigration, the principal style of house construction in the city was of two- and three-story tenement houses, which still characterize both middle-class and poverty neighborhoods. In the inner city area single-family homes have been converted into rooming-houses. There are public housing projects located on the borders of blighted inner-city areas. Tenement houses prevented the huge multiple-dwelling apartment houses usually associated with large cities. The size of the city makes possible a good deal of mobility from one area to another for people of all classes. However, for most of the Negro and the impoverished white population, there is frequently no escape from undesirable housing. Many of the tenement houses have been classified as unsound by the Redevelopment Agency and the Minimum Housing Division because they are in poor condition, and are sub-standard. These unsound housing units are largely occupied by the unskilled labor force groups, Negroes and elderly people.

According to the 1963 report of the American Council for National Service, the Providence-Pawtucket Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) ranked sixteenth in the nation in the number of the foreign born with a total of 85,252. Almost half of the residents of Providence were of "foreign stock" (persons who are foreign born or natives of mixed or foreign parentage). On the basis of their "country of origin" the three largest groups are as follows:

Italian - 16.6% of total population
Irish - 5.3% of total population
Canadian - (Mostly French Speaking) 4.8% of total population

Immigration also resulted in a great change in the religious composition of the Baptist-founded, and predominantly Protestant state. Since most immigrants to the state came from Catholic countries, there has been a steady growth of that church since 1850, and since 1910 the population has been predominantly Catholic. The Roman Catholic population of Providence includes approximately 75% of the city. According to school census estimates of January 1967, 13,000 children attended parochial and private schools, while there were 27,000 children in the Providence public school system. Providence has a relatively small Negro population (18% of the City's population), but Providence Negroes constitute almost four-fifths of all Negroes in Providence-Pawtucket SMSA. This follows the pattern in most American

cities with the Negro concentration being in the central metropolitan area.

The economy of Providence has felt the effects of technological change and its economic base has shifted from agriculture, to shipping, to textiles. Today, it faces the demand for diversification of its industrial base as the older, basic industries have left.

At the beginning of this century, Providence led the State in developments in housing, business, and industry. Since 1910, however, there has been a growing decline in the importance of the city in relation to the state, and a general decentralization. The city has witnessed the move of young adults not only to the suburbs, but also to other areas of the country. Thus, in a decade (1950-1960), the city's population fell from 250,000 to 200,000 approximately. Between 1950 and 1960 there was a loss of jobs in the city, totalling a net of 22,800, while the rest of the state gained 16,400.

A study of metropolitanization and population in Rhode Island concluded:

> Having reached its maximum growth in 1930, Providence was one of the first metropolitan centers to begin losing inhabitants. Since then, the rate of loss increased with each decade. From 1950 to 1960 it had the highest percentage loss of all United States Cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over. It actually returned to the population size it had first reached at the beginning of the century. This overall decrease, resulting from a very heavy flow of out-migration, produced significant changes within the city. Between 1950 and 1960, 31 out of 37 census tracts lost inhabitants, while only three tracts had significant gains. However, these changes were not random. The heavy migration out of the city was selective of the higher socioeconomic areas of the city. The vacancies created by this outflow, together with the pressures created by urban renewal and highway construction, resulted in extensive intraurban mobility.[1]

The incomes of Rhode Island families and individuals were below Massachusetts and Connecticut levels in the 1960 Census. Families in Rhode Island averaged $5,589; Massachusetts, $6,272; and Connecticut, $6,88.. The State tended to have larger concentrations of persons in the lower income groups and fewer concentrations of persons in the upper income groups than neighboring states. Providence had a median income for families of $5,067, which was $522 below that of the state. The average for nonwhites in Providence in census tracts with more than 400 nonwhites was $3,454.

The City of Providence has already completed many projects in its plan for urban renewal, projected for completion by 1970.

The benefits to the city of the completed and projected urban renewal projects are many. In South Providence, blighted housing has been replaced by a new school, recreation center, playgrounds, parking spaces, and a modern shopping center.

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1. rt B. Mayer and Sidney Goldstein, Migration and Economic Development in ode Island (Providence, 1958).

Table 1

Occupational Distributions of Total Population and Nonwhites (in tracts with more than 400 Nonwhites)[2]

	Total Population		Nonwhite Population	
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	9.5%		7.2%	
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	9.3	33.7%	3.9	18.9%
Clerical and Kindred Workers	8.2		7.1	
Sales Workers	6.7		0.7	
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers	18.7		11.3	
Operatives and Kindred Workers	23.0		24.0	
Private Household Workers	0.1		0.2	
Service Workers, except Private Household	9.4		16.6	
Laborers, except Mine	5.6		13.9	
Occupation not reported	9.4		15.0	

It is noted that whereas one-third of the total population has at least a middle class status and life style, only slightly less than one-fifth of the nonwhite group is in this category. The census tracts included in this data on nonwhite income are all included in the inner city area.

[2]Providence Youth Progress Board, "Background for Planning," Youth Progress Report, 1964.

5.

Nearly ready, the Central-Classical Project will provide an educational center for two high schools, and in the Lippitt Hill area improved housing and another new school have been completed. As usual in this situation, it is the nonwhite part of the population which has been hardest hit by renewal, as houses in predominantly Negro areas were torn down, and substitute dwellings could only be found in the poorest neighborhoods. The urban renewal program and the highway program have resulted in the movement and relocation of the large majority of the city's Negro population - estimates vary from 60 to 80 percent. More than half of Providence Negroes (55.6%) lived in a different house in 1960 than in 1955 and approximately one half (44.1%) lived in a different house in Providence in 1960 than in 1955. Most of this forced relocation was caused by clearance of the Lippitt Hill area for new housing developments and the Central-Classical area for a new educational center.

III

THE INNER CITY[3]

Seven different neighborhoods comprise the inner city of Providence. They contain most of the juvenile delinquency, dependency, youth employment, school dropouts, and deteriorated housing of the city. Ninety percent of the state's Negroes and most of its Portuguese immigrants live within it.

Camp Neighborhood

The second largest concentration of Providence's Negro population is in the neighborhood of Camp Street, occupying the steep hill from Camp St. down to North Main St. Located close to the wealthy East Side section, Camp Street has traditionally been the principal source for domestic servants, most of them Negroes. The area has remained primarily residential with small commercial establishments scattered along its main thoroughfares and a few light industries at its limits where it touches the Smith Hill and Downtown sections of the city.

The majority of Negro professionals live there, and Camp has a higher percentage of Negro home-ownership than any other neighborhood in the city. While to the rest of Providence, "East Side" means College Hill and Wayland Square, to Negroes in the City, "East Side" means Camp Street.

Camp approaches the structure of a "community" more than other neighborhoods in the inner city. Camp residents do not fall into one socioeconomic class. Income, occupation, education, and other socioeconomic variables range from low to high in this area.

During the last ten years, efforts have been made to focus public concern on the education available to Negro children and inadequate housing in Camp. Substandard housing on Lippitt Hill and other slum areas of the neighborhood have been torn down for urban redevelopment.

The socioeconomic rank of Camp in relation to the other census tracts in Providence remained the same in 1960 as it had been in 1950 -- in the middle of five levels for the city as a whole.

Camp has the smallest population of all the inner city neighborhoods -- about 55% of its population is Negro, and it has the lowest percentage of residents of foreign stock in the inner city.

About one-third of the families in Camp have incomes under $3,000 a year. Only the South Providence neighborhood has a greater proportion of its families in this category. However, in Camp over 60% of these families are nonwhite; in South Providence, less than 18% are nonwhite. At the other extreme in Camp, the percentage of white families with incomes over $10,000 a year is almost five times as great as the percentage of nonwhite families with the same income.

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[3]The data for this section are taken from the Providence Youth Progress Board Report, "Background for Planning," (1964).

Despite this difference, Camp is the only neighborhood in the city in which any nonwhite families have incomes over $10,000 a year.

The distribution of occupations among Camp workers parallels that of income. About two-thirds of the semiskilled and unskilled workers from the neighborhood are nonwhite, and the percentage of nonwhites in this occupational group is twice that of the whites. Again, although Camp has the highest percentage of nonwhites in any Providence neighborhood who are professional or managerial workers, this is less than half the percentage of whites in this category for the city.

The differences in unemployment rates between whites and nonwhites in Camp are also consistent with the differences in occupation and income. Unemployment among nonwhites is more than double the rate for whites; for nonwhite men, the unemployment rate is more than three times the rate for white male workers.

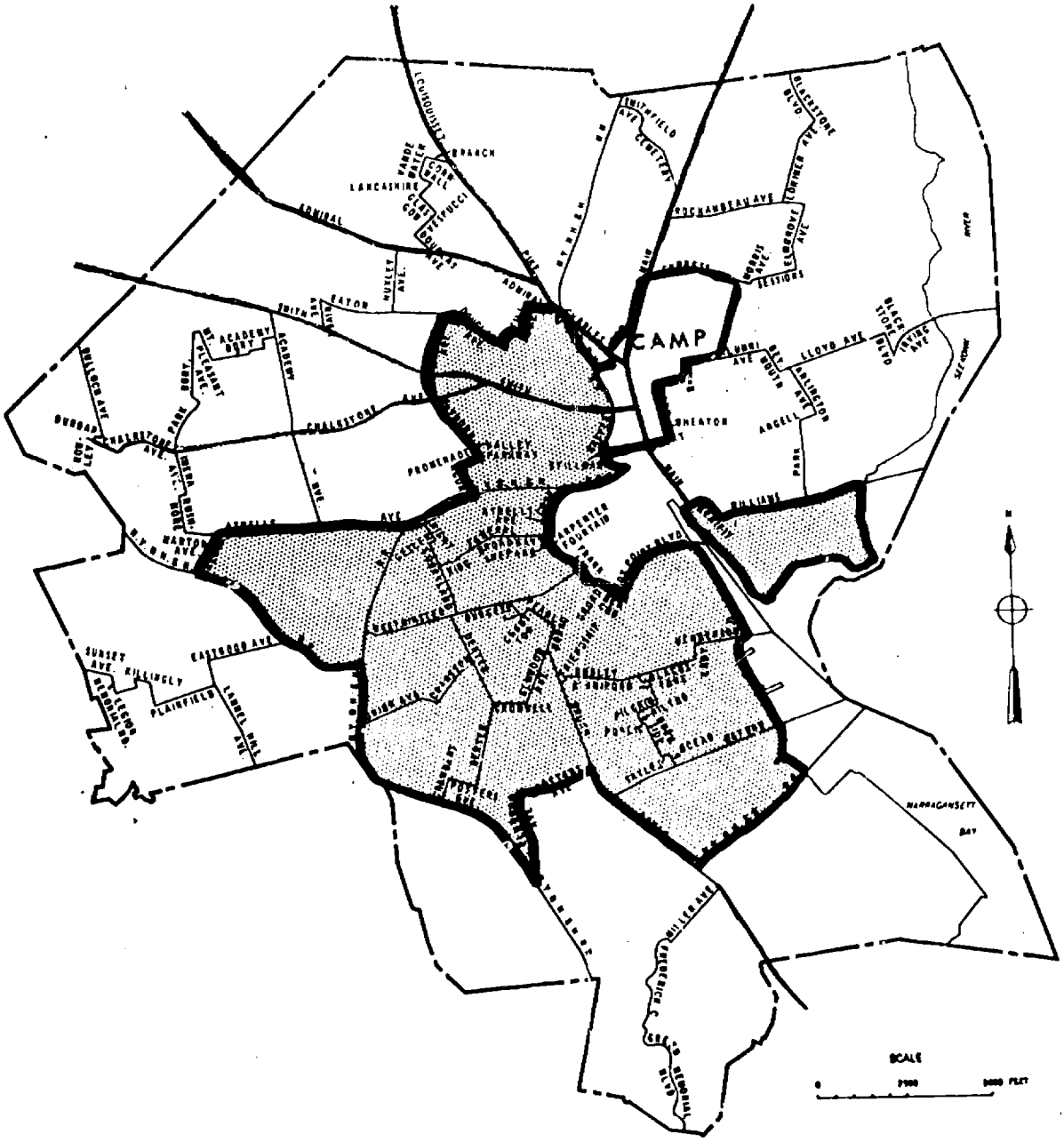
The rate for all forms of public assistance cases in Camp is well below that of the inner city. Seventy-five of every thousand families in Camp receive Aid to Dependent Children, a rate exceeded only in South Providence. In Camp, one child in five lives in a family receiving ADC. More than thirty percent of Camp youth have only one parent in the home, the highest rate for any neighborhood in the city. However, in Camp, eight out of nine of those without both parents at home are nonwhite.

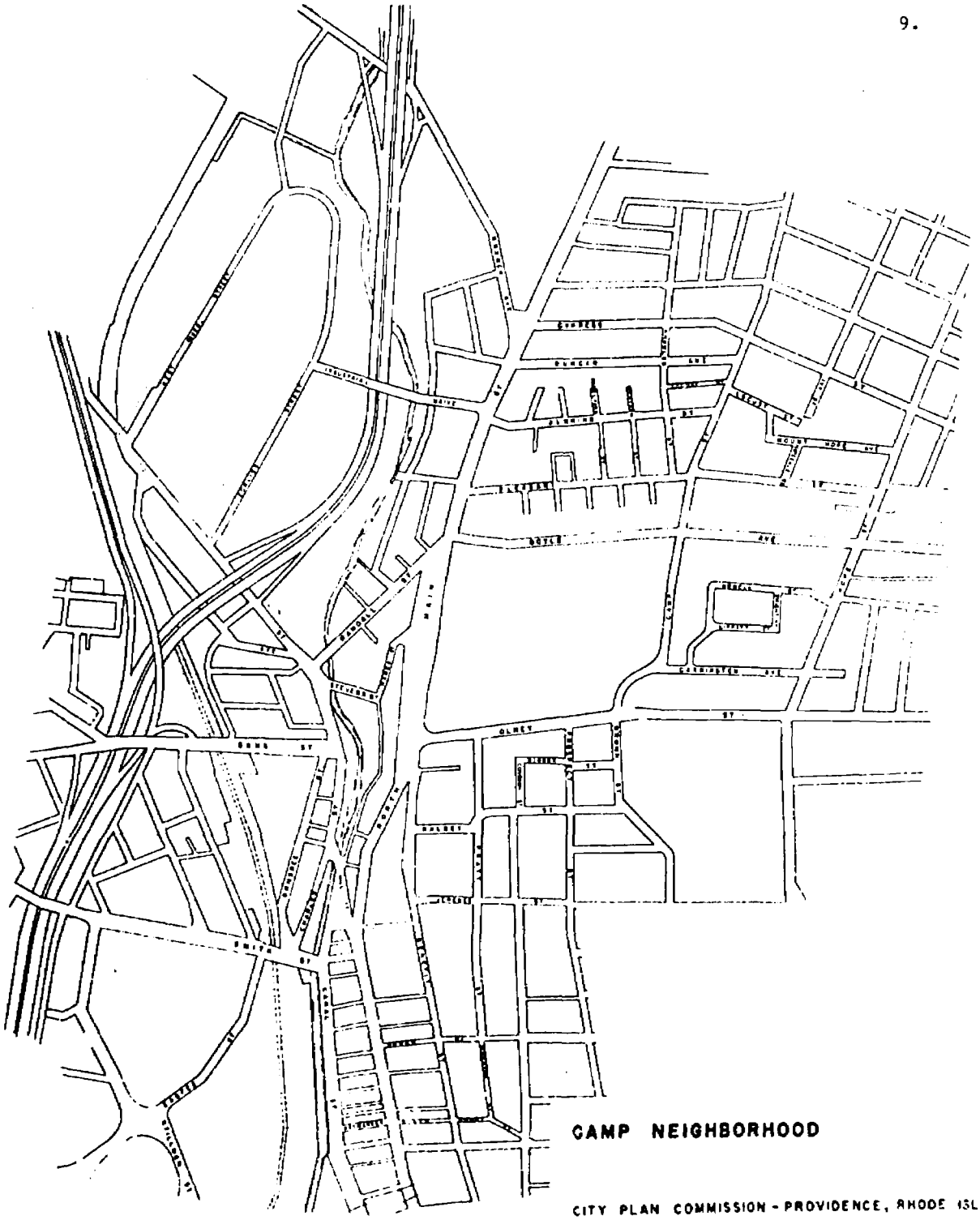
The educational level of Camp adults is higher than that of any other inner city neighborhood, and this is not attributable to white adults' ratio. Thirty-nine percent of both Camp's whites and nonwhites have eight years of school or less. This compared with 37 percent for the outer city. Twenty percent of the whites have had one to four years of college compared to ten percent of the nonwhites in Camp. The percentage of nonwhites with college training in Camp is higher than the percentages for all such adults in the "white" neighborhood of Olneyville, Federal Hill, and Smith Hill.

Two-thirds of the youth in Camp are Negroes. Their problems of status are compounded by poor prognosis for success in school. They know that completing high school is a minimum requirement to hold most jobs, and there has been widespread concern with the endorsement of education programs by the people in this neighborhood.

THE INNER CITY SHOWING

CAMP NEIGHBORHOOD





CAMP NEIGHBORHOOD

CITY PLAN COMMISSION - PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Fox Point Neighborhood

The neighborhood of Fox Point occupies the area of land situated east of the Providence River. Years ago, the area was occupied predominantly by Irish immigrants. Today, its people are mostly Portuguese with remaining clusters of Irish and small numbers of American Negroes, most of whom have come from the South.

The Portuguese of the neighborhood have come from the Portuguese mainland, from the Azores, and from the Cape Verde Islands. These three groups represent different racial strains and exhibit distinctive variations in customs and language usage. Newcomers to Fox Point are given status and acceptance by their countrymen, according to their ancestral ties within these groups.

New immigration continues, so that while most older residents have learned English and have become established in the community, new immigrants have the old problems. Portuguese-speaking children enter American schools with no knowledge of English.

Fox Point is close to Brown University and its college community. A number of the old homes in the area are now occupied by university professors and their families. In addition, many students rent housekeeping rooms or small apartments in old Fox Point tenements. This part of the population tends to send its children to schools outside the area.

Fox Point has over 5,500 people who make up the smallest inner city neighborhood next to Camp. Almost 18 percent of those living there have been classified as Negroes. However, census figures on the nonwhite population may be in conflict with the insistence of the dark-skinned Portuguese that he is white. Fifty-five percent of the people are of foreign stock, mostly of Portuguese ancestry. Fox Point residents identify strongly with their neighborhood. Even though 38 percent of its housing units have been judged to be deteriorated or dilapidated and only 22 percent of its housing units are owner-occupied, efforts are made by many residents of the area to maintain their properties. Social service agency representatives in the area have noted that although many of the homes are old and look deteriorated from the outside, inside they are generally well-kept and in good repair. The area has the highest rate of overcrowding in the city, probably because many residents who were displaced by the freeway construction preferred to remain in Fox Point and relocate rather than move elsewhere, and new Portuguese immigrants continue to settle within this ethnic community.

The socioeconomic level of Fox Point has declined in the last 15 years to the fifth, or lowest, rank in the city. Its unemployment rate is exceeded only by that of South Providence; however, some economic indicators show Fox Point to be less depressed than other inner city areas. The public assistance rate per thousand persons is among the lowest in the city, and the ADC rate is low in comparison with the overall inner city rate.

Fox Point has a percentage of semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the city, which is nearly 10 percent higher than the comparable one for the whole inner city. However, 80 percent of the nonwhites are low-skilled, while only 60 percent of the whites are so classed. Further, almost 40 percent of the whites have yearly incomes under $3,000.

Because of the widespread dependence on a foreign language for communication and the school problems this creates for Portuguese-speaking children, it is not surprising that nearly 58 percent of the population have had eight years of school or less. Although Fox Point is second only to Camp in the percentage of persons having at least some college training (10 percent), this reflects the presence of the Brown University and Rhode Island School of Design people living in the neighborhood.

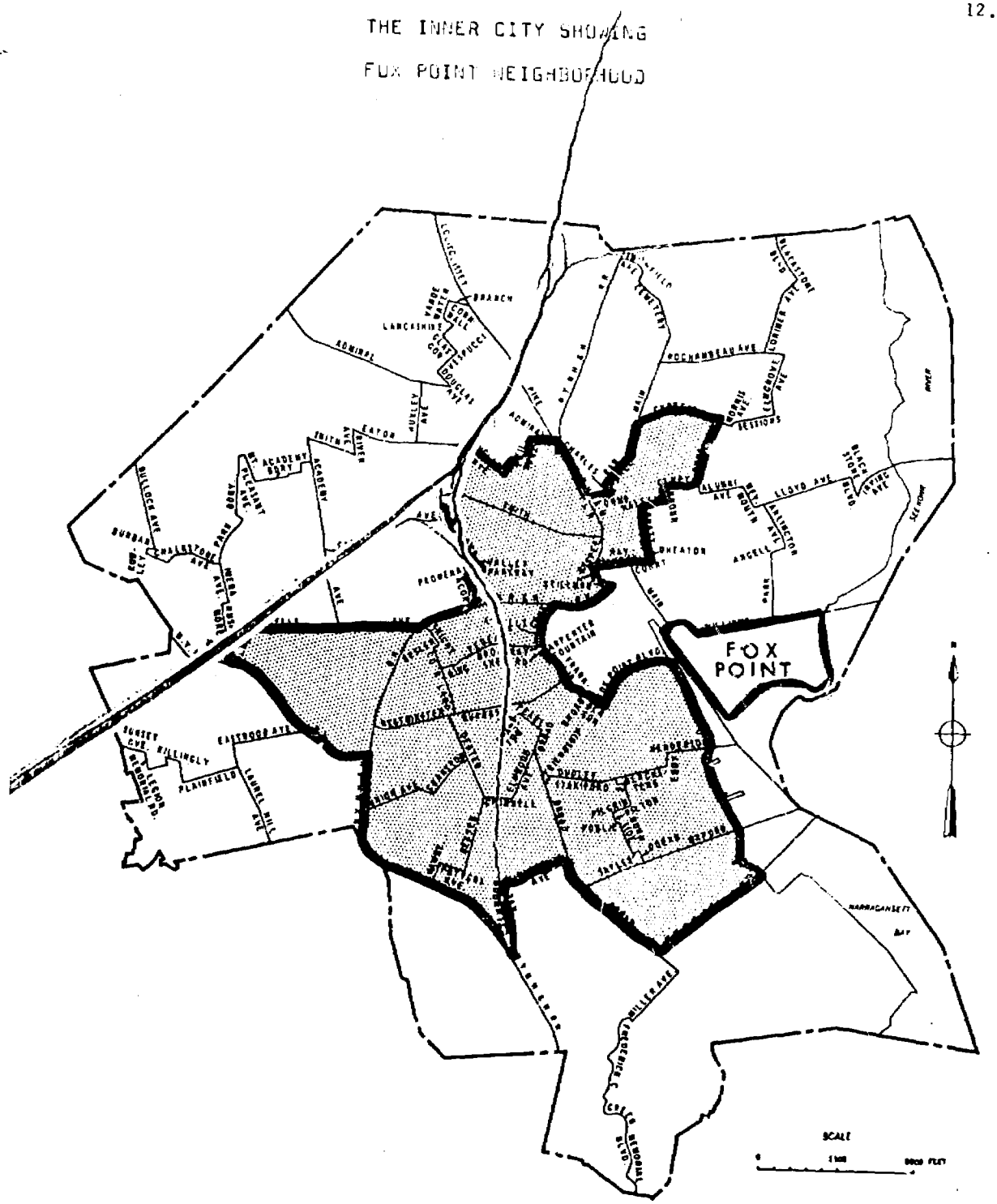
The young people in Fox Point constitute about three percent of the city's youth population.

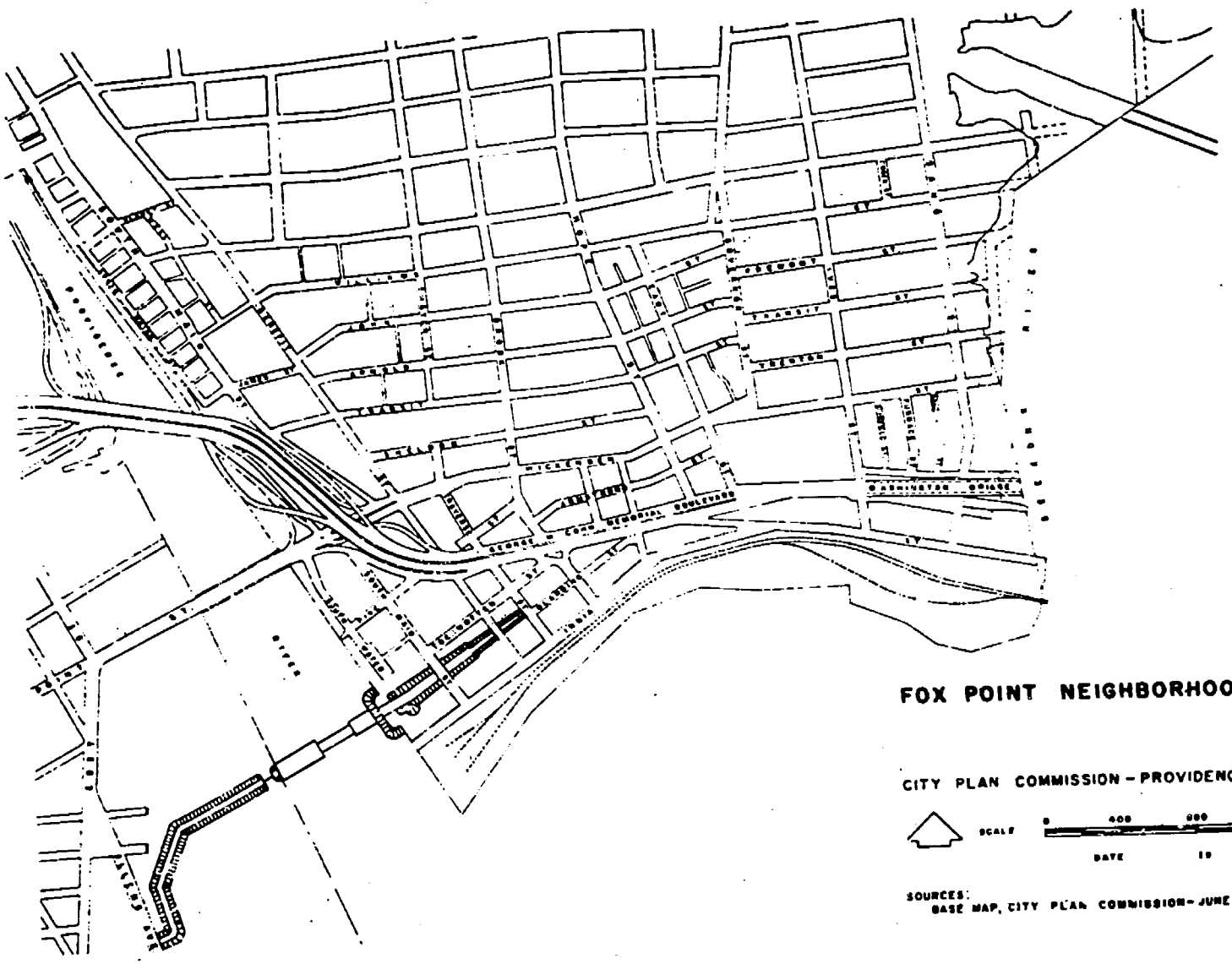
Only 15 percent of the neighborhood's young people live without one or both parents in their homes in comparison to 21 percent for the entire inner city. This is next to the lowest such percentage in the inner city. Only nine percent of Fox Point's youths live in families receiving ADC payments, which is the lowest proportion in the inner city.

Occupational opportunities for the youth are directly connected to the general employment situation, which reflects a serious and growing unemployment rate. An employment problem unique to Fox Point is that a large number of the adult male population are stevedores who enjoy only periodic employment.

THE INNER CITY SHOWING

FOX POINT NEIGHBORHOOD





FOX POINT NEIGHBORHOOD

CITY PLAN COMMISSION - PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

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DATE 19

SOURCES:
BASE MAP, CITY PLAN COMMISSION - JUNE - 1955.

Federal Hill Neighborhood

Federal Hill received its name from the federal troops deployed there to protect Providence during the Revolution. In the later years of the nineteenth century it became the chosen location for the newly-rich of the city who built elaborate houses along its wider streets. Many of these are still standing, but most now have mixed commercial uses. Since the turn-of-the-century era of high European immigration, Federal Hill has been largely populated by Italians and their descendants. Fifty percent of the population are still of Italian ancestry,

Until 1940, Federal Hill was "Little Italy" -- a close-knit community in which family ties, religious customs, and ethnic loyalty of the old world were maintained with relatively little change. In the last twenty years, the neighborhood suffered great population losses as many of its residents became more prosperous and moved to other areas. As housing deteriorated, the outward movement of residents increased. From 1950 to 1960, Federal Hill's population declined by 35 percent.

Only a few of the 5,700 housing units in the neighborhood have been built since 1940. As housing continues to deteriorate and the higher income groups move out, Federal Hill is becoming a relatively one-class neighborhood -- lower working class. Housing is seriously overcrowded, the rate being double that for the city. Houses near the northern boundary of Federal Hill are the most seriously dilapidated in the city; however, the overall percentage of deteriorated housing is next to the lowest in the inner city.

Federal Hill still has, of all inner city areas, the highest percentage of residents of foreign stock, about sixty percent. One percent of its population is Negro. It retains many ethnic characteristics of a first - and second - generation immigrant neighborhood. Fifty-five percent of its workers are semi-skilled or unskilled, and almost thirty percent of its families have incomes under $3,000 per year. These proportions are high for the inner city, and are exceeded only by South Providence and Camp.

Although the unemployment rate of seven percent ranks at about the middle among inner city neighborhood rates, the combined public assistance rate per thousand is second only to South Providence. The ADC rate, however, is exceeded by three other inner city neighborhoods.

The educational level of Federal Hill residents appears to be the lowest in the entire city. Sixty-two percent of its adults have had eight years of school or less. An orientation toward academic achievement and schooling seem to be lacking in the outlook of many people of Federal Hill.

Most of the youth seem primarily interested in political jobs; that is, appointive jobs at low and median levels of income or jobs obtained through connections in family businesses.

Most of the long-standing neighborhood businesses have accommodated themselves to dwindling trade, and only a few have been started in the last ten years. The successful businesses are primarily small food markets and furniture dealers, neither of which offers many job opportunities for youth. Over forty percent of the jobs in the area are in small jewelry, textile, machinery, and metal products manufacturing concerns; another twenty percent are in retail selling. Usually

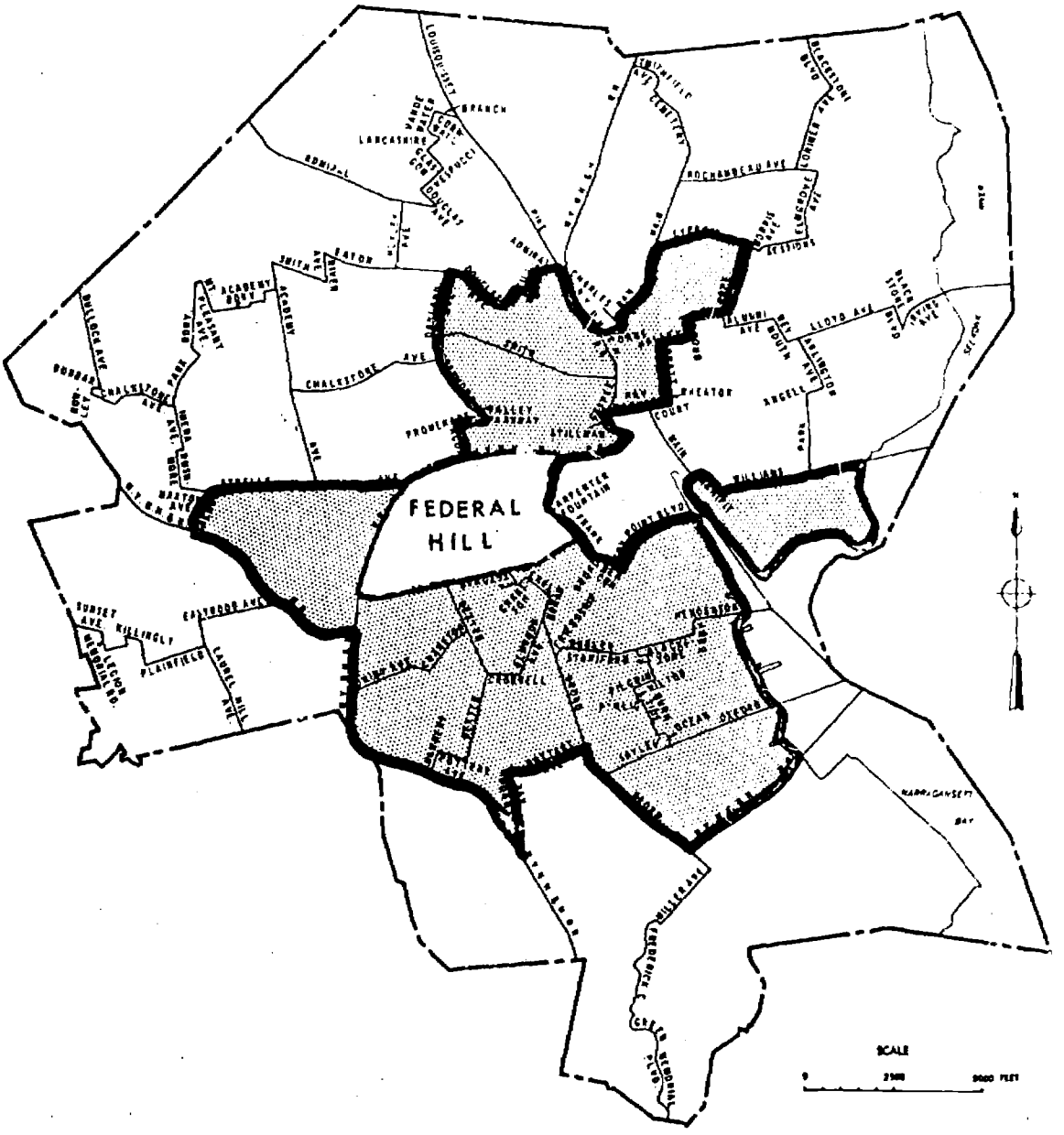
available are a number of openings for inexperienced or unskilled workers in jewelry factories.

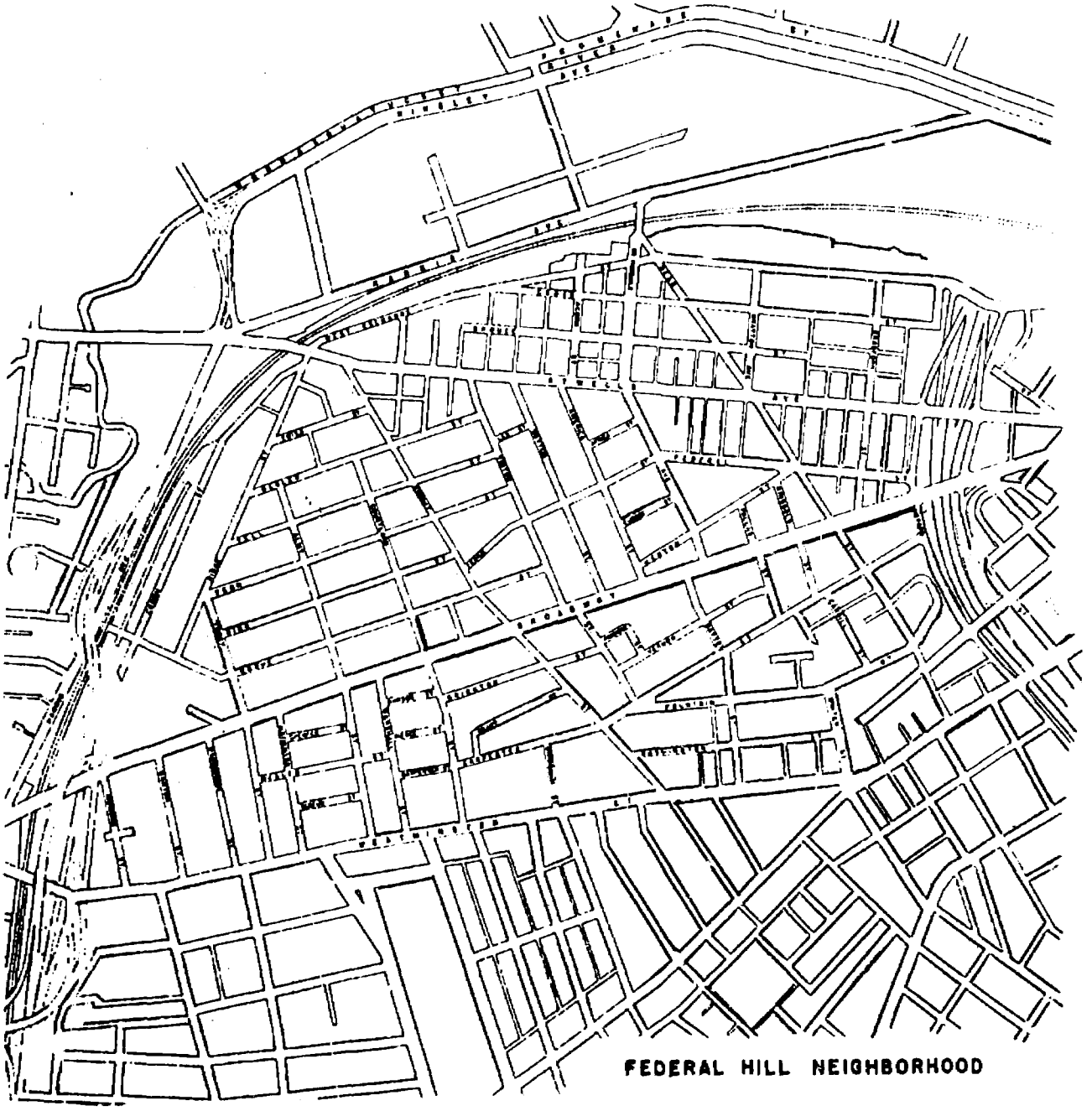
With the decline of jobs, in general, in the area, the exodus of skilled workers, the socioeconomic (of Federal Hill) has declined markedly. In 1950, only one of the three tracts, which make up the neighborhood, was at the lowest socioeconomic rank; the other two tracts were in the third and fourth rank. By 1960, all three tracts were classed in rank five.

About 5,000 young people live in Federal Hill, making up more than six percent of all the youth in the city. About one child in five is not living with both parents, and one child in eight lives in a family receiving ADC payments. Close to one-quarter of the youth 16 and 17 years old who are not in school are out of work. The school dropout rate for Federal Hill is the highest for any inner city white neighborhood and two-thirds of the dropouts are from the senior high schools.

THE INNER CITY SHOWING

FEDERAL HILL NEIGHBORHOOD





FEDERAL HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

CITY PLAN COMMISSION - PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

SCALE 0 400 800 1200 FEET

DATE

SOURCES:
BASE MAP CITY PLAN COMMISSION - JUNE - 1955.

Smith Hill Neighborhood

Located in the area immediately north of the downtown business area, Smith Hill is dominated by the State Capitol building. The relocation caused by the construction of Interstate 95 through the area, as well as the relocation of Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., and Nicholson File Co., has resulted in a series of dislocations which have speeded up the disintegration of Smith Hill as a community.

In the late years of the nineteenth century, Smith Hill was an area in which many Irish immigrants settled and became skilled workers in the local industries. Newcomers found homes in subsections of the neighborhood already peopled by friends and relatives. With the heavy immigration from eastern Europe in this county, a small subcommunity of Jews found a place in the neighborhood. In the last forty years, subcommunities of Polish, Armenian, and Lithuanian residents have developed while the dominance of the Irish in the population has declined.

Most of the housing in the area was constructed before 1900 and was within walking distance of various industrial and commercial establishments. Although almost 30 percent of the housing is now deteriorated, a higher percentage is owner-occupied than in any other inner city area; the houses which were demolished to make way for Interstate 95 were not the most dilapidated in the area. Over 4,000 persons either chose or were forced to move out of Smith Hill between 1950 and 1960. In the past several years, however, families forced to move from urban redevelopment sites elsewhere in Providence, particularly those from the Lippitt Hill area in Camp, have found homes in Smith Hill. Four percent of the residents are now nonwhite in what was formerly an all white neighborhood. Those who have moved out of Smith Hill voluntarily have been the better educated, upwardly mobile families in the middle income range who could afford better housing in other neighborhoods or outside the city.

The out-migration of the higher income groups, the increasing unemployment, and the gradual decline in property values have reduced the socioeconomic neighborhood rank of Smith Hill from the middle of five levels to next to the lowest. This decline in status is similar to that of other inner city areas in Providence. The deterioration of housing, together with the new construction in the heart of Smith Hill, have disrupted the patterns of interaction and participation which formerly marked Smith Hill as a "community."

Bordering Smith Hill on the north, just outside the target area, is the Admiral Terrace, Chad Brown Housing Project which opened in 1944. About 570 families are now living in the project; 144 of them are Negro. Other Negro Families displaced from other areas in the city have moved into the northern part of Smith Hill near the project.

Until recently, Smith Hill has always been thought of as an upper working-class community. In 1960, fewer than one-quarter of its families had incomes under $3,000 while five percent had incomes of over $10,000. One-third of the workers in Smith Hill are in white collar occupation, and it has next to the lowest percentage of semiskilled and unskilled workers of the inner city neighborhoods.

Although 48 percent of the population in Smith Hill is of foreign stock, one-fourth of its adult residents have a high school education or better, which is the highest percentage for any predominantly white inner city neighborhood. Seventy-five percent of these have completed high school, but not more. The increasing

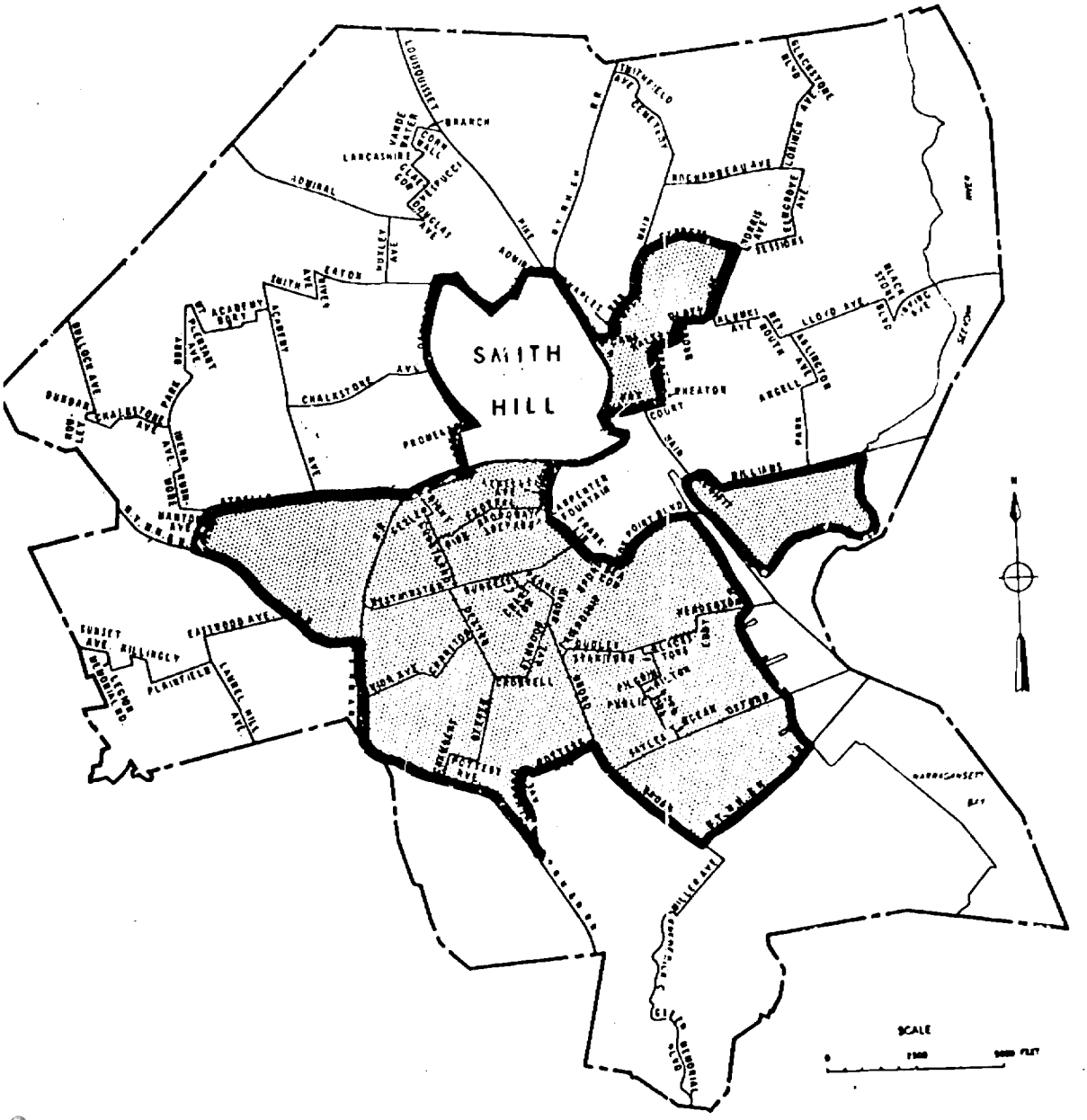
unemployment, as more plants move, helps intensify the growing apathy and confusion of Smith Hill residents. In 1960, the neighborhood had the lowest unemployment rate in the inner city, but unemployment has increased sharply since then. The combined Old Age and General Public Assistance rate is next to the lowest in the inner city and well below the rate for all the inner city. Families in Smith Hill receive ADC income at the rate of only 46.3 families per thousand, while the rate for the entire inner city is 75.5. However, these figures mask the problems among the poorer, more disadvantaged segments of the population, particularly among the Negro families.

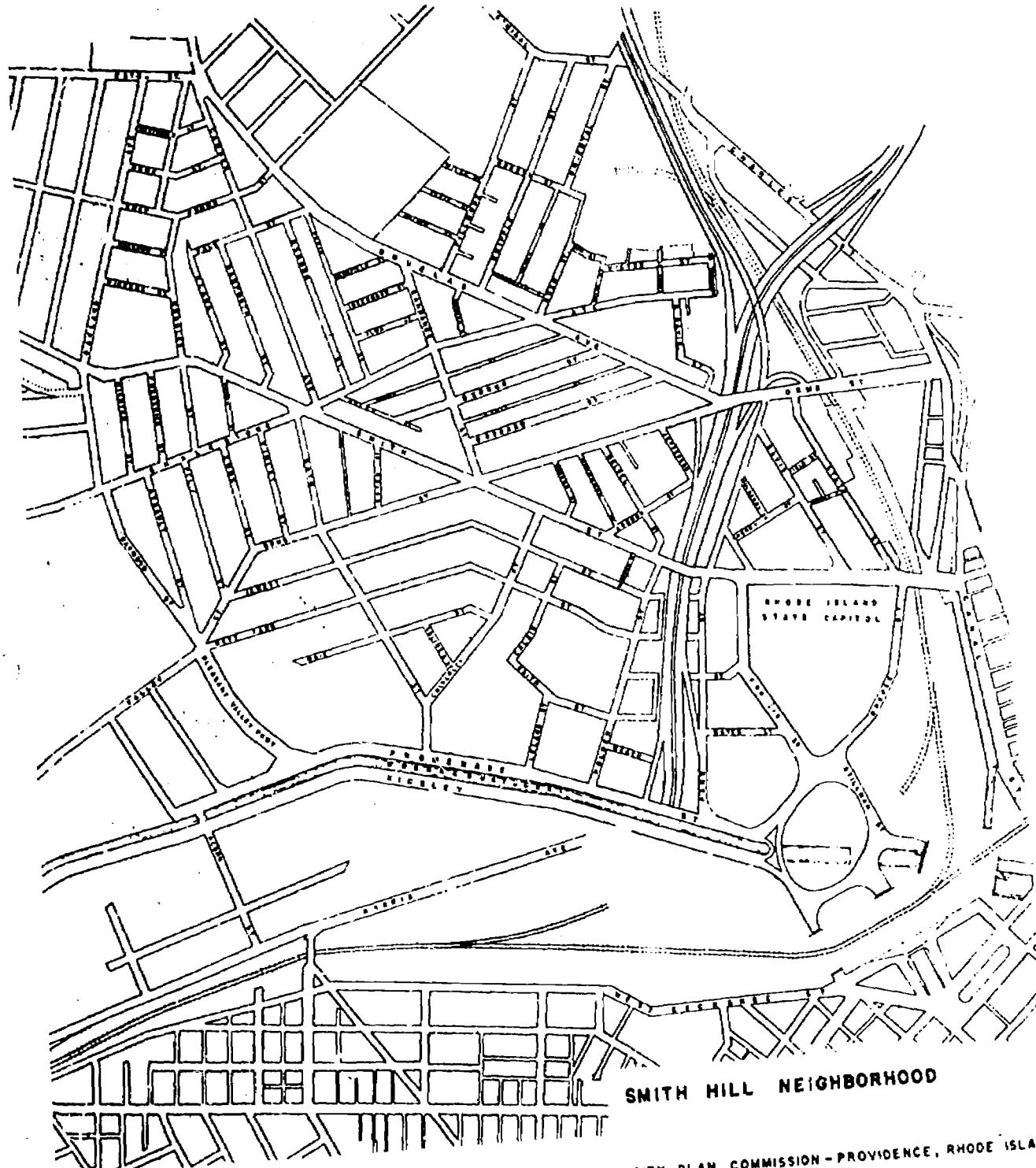
For example, the 1960 U. S. Census reports that only 18 per cent of the youth under 18 in Smith Hill do not live with both parents. Yet, for the nonwhites in the northern part of Smith Hill, who make up almost seven percent of the population, the census data show that over 77 percent of those under 18 years of age live with only one parent. Similarly, 52 percent of the nonwhites in this section have incomes under $3,000 a year, compared to 28 percent of the white residents in the area. Also, only 53 percent of the white workers, but more than 71 percent of the nonwhites are in semiskilled or unskilled occupations.

About 3,000 young people live in Smith Hill. In the adjoining Admiral Terrace, Chad Brown Housing Project an additional 1,000 children live, one-third of whom are Negro. Over 200 Negro youths live within Smith Hill property and make up four percent of the youth population in the neighborhood.

THE INNER CITY SHOWING

SMITH HILL NEIGHBORHOOD





SMITH HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

CITY PLAN COMMISSION - PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

SCALE 0 500 1000 2000 FEET

DATE 10

SOURCES:
BASE MAP, CITY PLAN COMMISSION - JUNE - 1955.

Olneyville Neighborhood

The Olneyville neighborhood in the western part of Providence extends over approximately three-quarters of a square mile lying within the curve of the New Haven Railroad tracks as they skirt the Woonasquatucket River. The tracks run southeast across Plainfield Street and then curve sharply north again along Harris Avenue to separate Olneyville from West End and Federal Hill. In the nineteenth century, the river provided a source of power for the textile mills and other factories which clustered along this hairpin bend. Toward the northern limits of Olneyville, the land rises sharply, serving as a boundary between the mill neighborhood and the residential sections of Manton and Mount Pleasant.

In Providence, where ethnic groups have tended to settle in separate neighborhoods, Olneyville is the exception. In the early years of this century, Polish immigrants settling in the area soon outnumbered the Irish. In subsequent decades, Canadian-French became the largest ethnic group, but more recently, Italians moving out from Federal Hill have outnumbered the French. In 1960, more than 46 percent of Olneyville's population was of foreign stock. Over 75 percent of these first and second generation Americans are Italian, French, or Polish in almost equal proportions.

Because of the loss of industry, the economic situation in Olneyville parallels that of Smith Hill. Atlantic Mills, a major plant in Providence which provided many jobs for Olneyville residents, closed down seventeen years ago. Small plants have continued to move away since. In the last few years, three of the largest remaining textile mills have closed. The plants of these mills are now partially occupied by seasonal industries such as jewelry and metal findings. It is not unusual to find 12 or 15 small shops renting space in one large mill building. These are frequently small operations and are not a source of stable employment for adult workers in Olneyville. The loss in population and the limited buying power of the families that remain is one factor in the business decline in the neighborhood. Another factor is the large discount outlet now occupying the building of the former Atlantic Mills textile plant, where clothing, household items, and even food can be bought more cheaply than in the neighborhood stores. Although such a discount house is a benefit to the poorer families, it has destroyed the economic security of small businessmen in the neighborhood. Lack of steady employment appears to be the major factor contributing to family and youth problems in Olneyville. Upwardly mobile young families, especially those in which there are skilled workers, have been moving our for the past thirteen years. The neighborhood lost more than 27 percent of its population between 1950 and 1960, and in socioeconomic status, Olneyville has declined to the lowest level in the city.

Less than one percent of the population of Olneyville is nonwhite. In 1960, about 25 percent of the families had incomes under $3,000 which is a relatively small proportion compared to other inner city neighborhoods, and the unemployment rate at that time was seven percent. However, it is estimated that family income has declined and unemployment increased considerably in the last eight years. Despite the increases in welfare rates, Olneyville ranks below all the other inner city neighborhoods in the percentage of persons in families receiving assistance.

The principal economic problems in Olneyville are unemployment, and lack of skills which could be useful in other occupations. Olneyville is a blue-collar neighborhood. More than 61 percent of its workers are in semiskilled or unskilled occupations. More than 56 percent have had eight years of school or less, which

is partially explained by the high proportion of residents who came here from foreign countries as young adults. Less than four percent of Olneyville's people have had education beyond high school.

The concern with employment, income, and available jobs is almost as constant among Olneyville youth as it is with the adults.

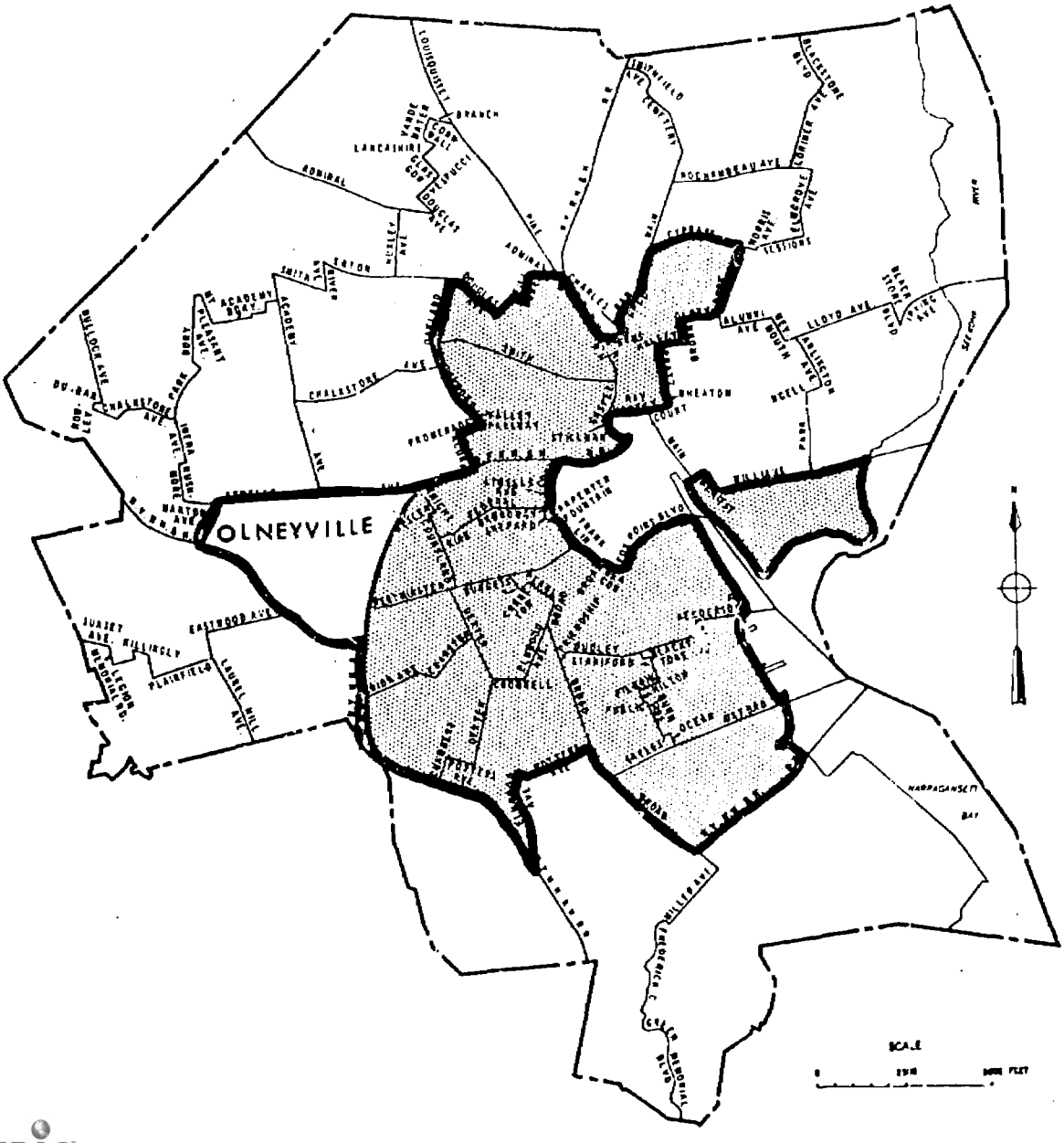
Just outside the borders of Olneyville to the west and to the sourthwest are two housing projects: Manton Heights Project, opened in 1953, and Hartford Park Project, opened the following year. In Manton Heights only three percent of the families are nonwhite. Almost two-thirds of the 324 families have children, and about one-third of these families with children are receiving some kind of welfare income. Less than 40 percent of these families with children are without both parents in the home.

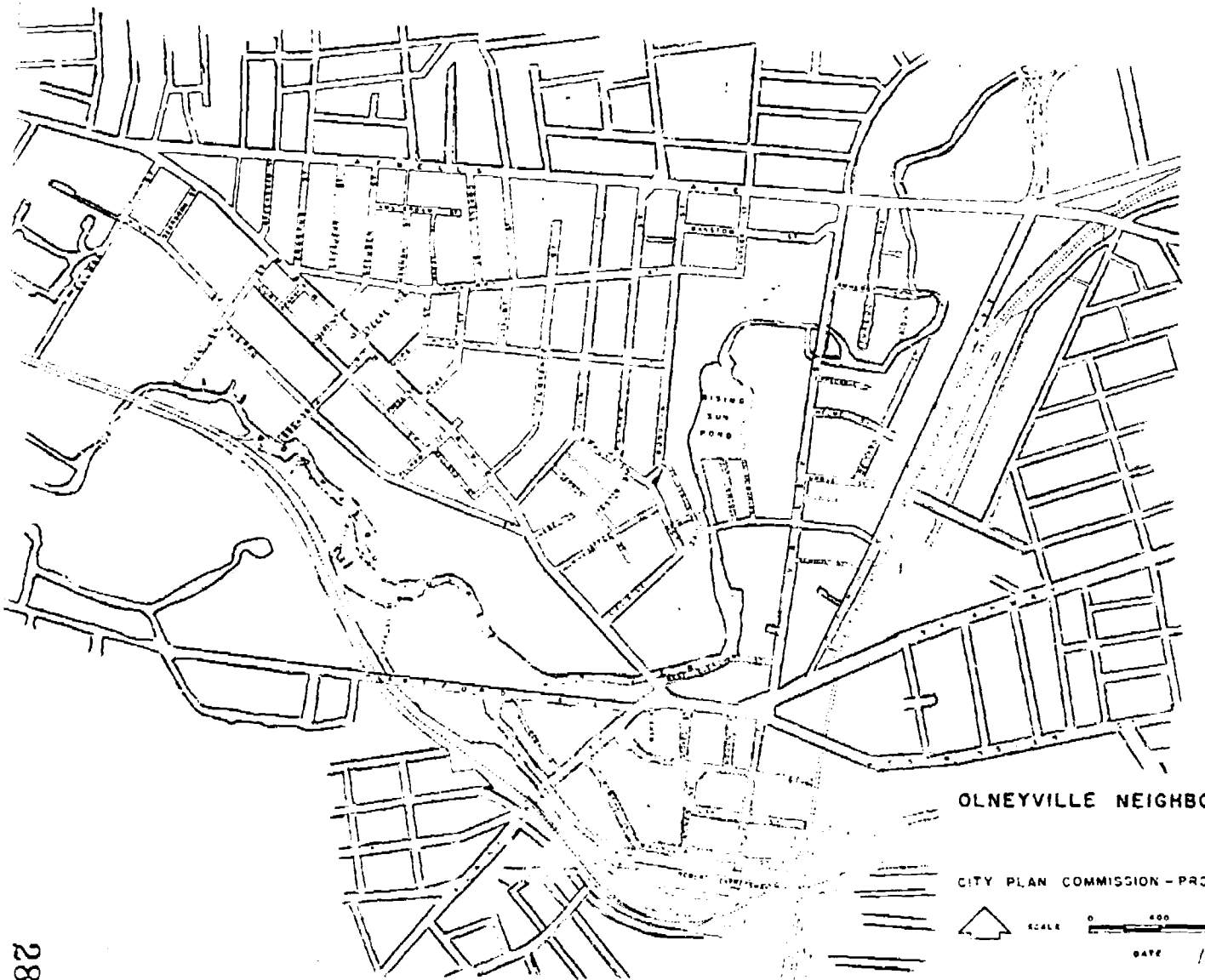
Hartford Park, which is a high-rise housing project opposite the railroad and southwest of Olneyville, has 380 families, five percent of whom are nonwhite.

The dropout rate for the neighborhood is 83.2 per thousand. This is a little less than the rate for the entire inner city (90.3), but appears high for an area in which the maladjustments of youth are not great. The youth in the lower income group in Olneyville reflect the educational and occupational orientations of their parents in their lack of commitment to education. As in other neighborhoods, the slower, less able youth tend to drop out during junior high school.

THE INNER CITY SHOWING

OLNEYVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD





OLNEYVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD

CITY PLAN COMMISSION - PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

SCALE 0 400 800 1200 FEET

DATE / /

SOURCES
BASE MAP, CITY PLAN COMMISSION - JUNE - 1955.

West End-Elmwood Neighborhood

The "West Side" consists of the three tracts of the West End neighborhood and the northern tracts of the West End neighborhood and the northern tract of Elmwood, and the area which adjoins South Providence on the other side of Broad Street and Elmwood Avenue, and which shares many of its social problems with that neighborhood. Sixty-five years ago, West End-Elmwood began to absorb the overflow of residents from South Providence and, to a lesser extent, Federal Hill. Its families at that time were principally of Irish stock with a smaller proportion of Italian residents concentrated in Census Tract 13 which borders on Federal Hill and Olneyville. Even at the turn of the century, there were Negro families in West End-Elmwood, most of them dispersed throughout the southern part of the neighborhood adjacent to West Elmwood.

In the 1930's, the housing in the neighborhood began to deteriorate from lack of repairs and from age, most of the units having been built in the early years of this century, and because long-time residents began to move out of the area. About this period, there was an in-migration of Negro families from Camp where additional housing was difficult to find for the people of an expanding Negro community. These families settled along the eastern side of the neighborhood, in the southern part near West Elmwood, and many also found homes in West Elmwood which became the one truly unsegregated section in Providence. During the 1950's, many low-income Negro families were displaced by redevelopment and highway projects in other parts of Providence and moved into the West End-Elmwood area. The neighborhood began to be considered by residents in other parts of the city as a "Negro" section; although in 1960 less than ten percent of its population was nonwhite.

West End-Elmwood has been particularly hard hit by redevelopment projects. Some of the most dilapidated three-story houses and cottages in a small area near the northern edge of West End were demolished in 1950 to make way for the Codding Court Housing Project which opened in 1951. About 250 persons were displaced by this project, which now has about 114 families living in it, but most of those displaced had to find housing elsewhere in the neighborhood. The Mashapaug Pond area in West Elmwood, adjoining the West End-Elmwood neighborhood, was condemned for an industrial site in 1960, displacing about 530 nonwhite persons and about 1100 white persons. Many of those displaced, particularly the Negro families, moved into the already deteriorated housing in nearby Elmwood and West End; although three-fifths of the housing that had been condemned in Mashapaug more than satisfied minimum housing standards. At least 1100 persons, more than half of them nonwhite, have been relocated from the Central-Classical project area since early in 1961. Despite the in-migration of families from other parts of Providence, the neighborhood showed a net loss of 20 percent in population size between 1950 and 1960. During the same period, all sections of the neighborhood declined in socioeconomic level, the greatest decline occurring in Tract 3 bordering South Providence which dropped from the second to the fourth rank among city neighborhoods.

West End can be characterized as a lower middle-income area with less than 23 percent of its families below the $3,000 poverty line, although in 1960 West End-Elmwood had the smallest percentage of families at this income level in the inner city. Almost six percent of its families have incomes over $10,000. In neighboring South Providence not quite four percent of the families are in this category. Less than 50 percent of the workers in West End-Elmwood are semiskilled or unskilled, the lowest percentage in the inner city.

Twenty-eight percent of the adults have had 12 years of education or more, a percentage much higher than that for the inner city as a whole, and exceeded only by the percentage for Camp.

The public assistance rate for West End-Elmwood is 32 cases per thousand persons. The ADC rate is 62.8 cases per thousand families. These are both high rates relative to other inner city areas; although each of these is about half the corresponding rate for South Providence. Twenty percent of the young people in the area do not live with both parents; this is lower than the percentage of such youth in the entire inner city. The unemployment rate of 6.8 is well below that for the inner city (8.0).

The residents of West End-Elmwood who live in the Codding Court Housing Project are not representative of the whole neighborhood. The 114 families in the project are all Negro. Almost one-third of the families with children are living on welfare either in whole or in part; 60 percent of all the children in Codding Court are in families receiving welfare assistance. This must be compared with the 15.5 percent of youth in ADC families, which represents the entire neighborhood. More than half of the families in the project do not have children.

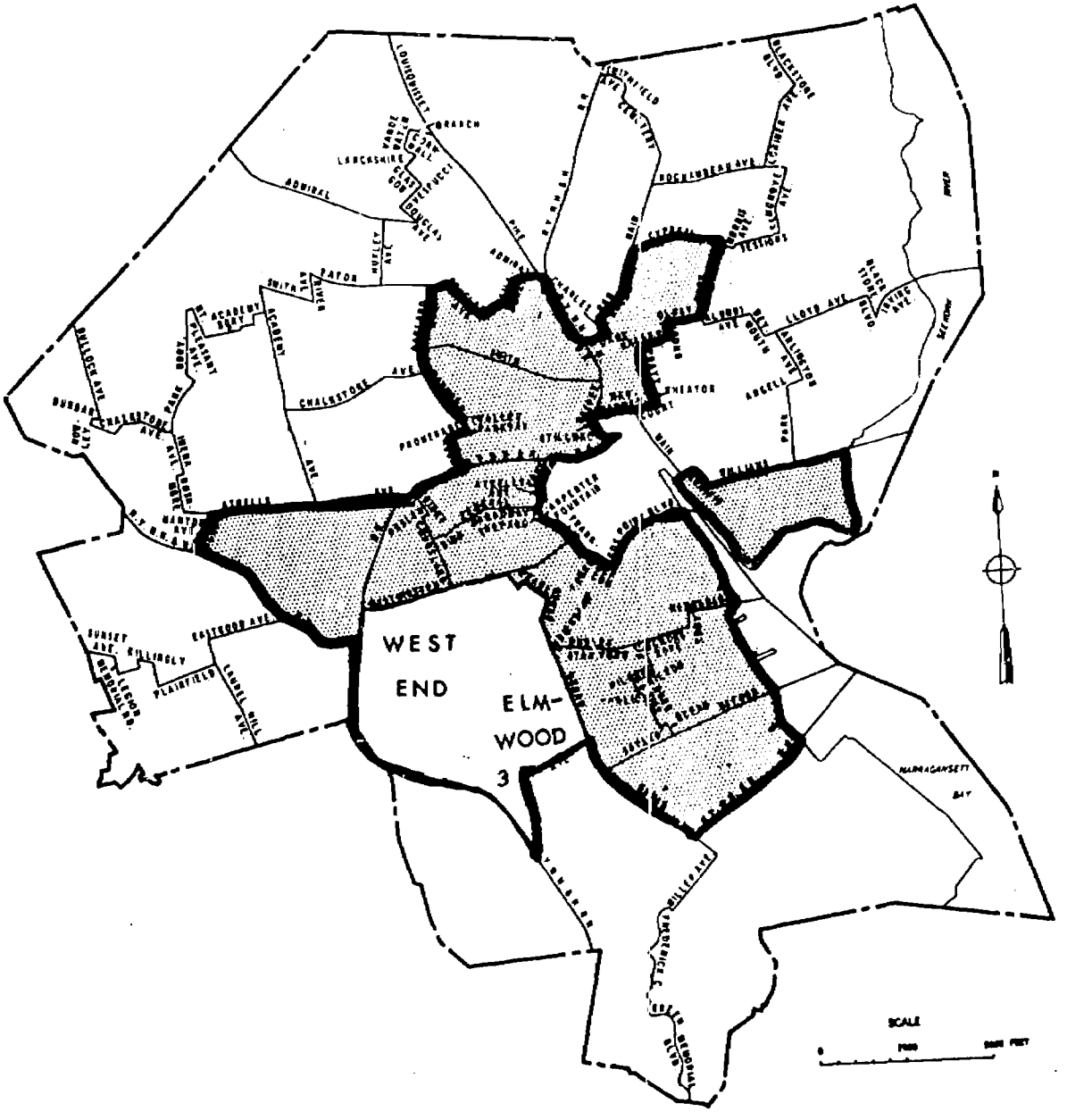
Over 7,000 children live in West End-Elmwood and over 1,000 of these are nonwhite, a relatively small proportion of the total number. There are about the same number of nonwhite children living in Camp; only South Providence has more nonwhite children. Yet, for the most common characteristics and situations associated with youth problems, West End-Elmwood usually ranks far below South Providence and Camp. The one exception is the rate of school dropouts.

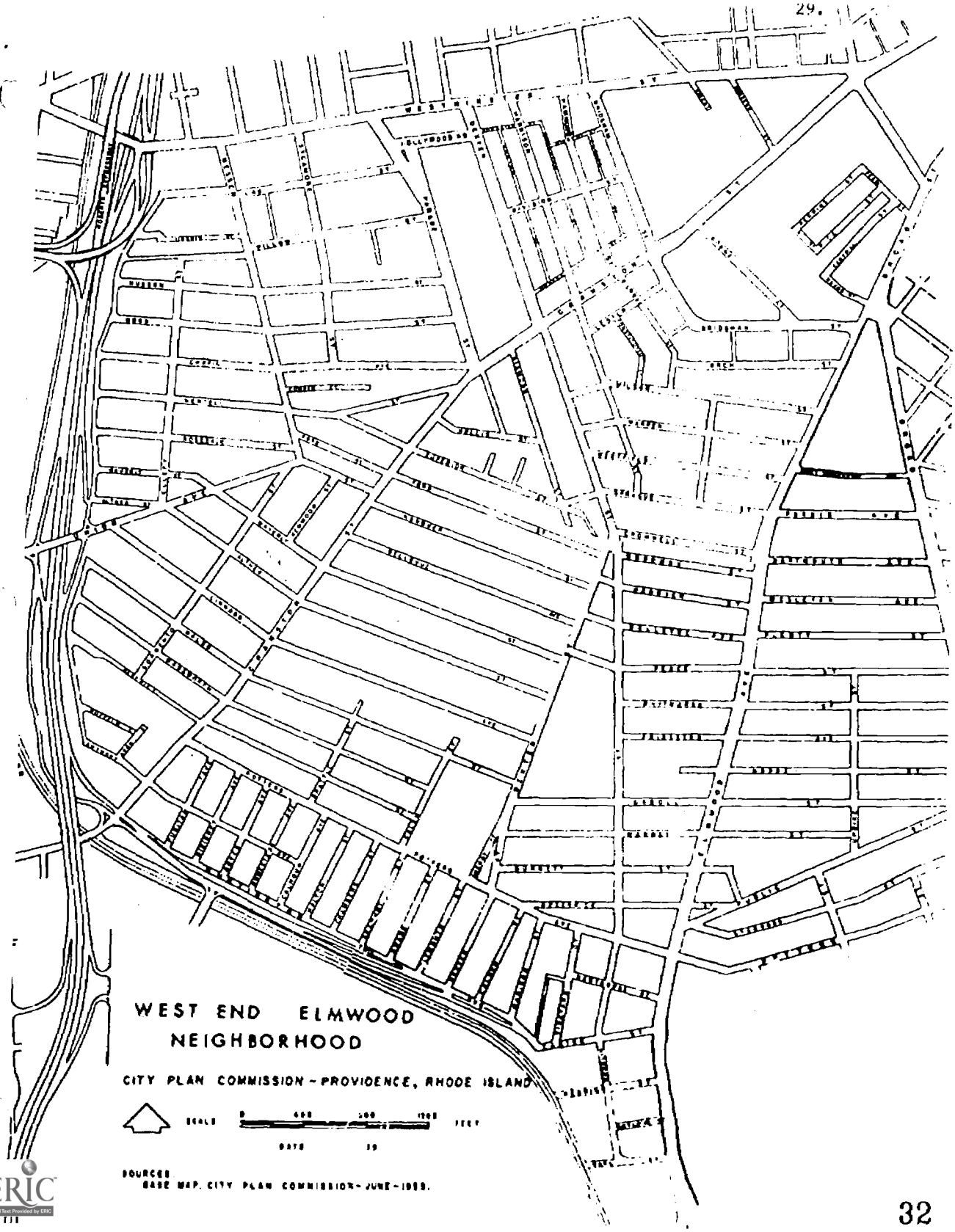
In the 1961 school year and in the 1963 school year, West End-Elmwood had the highest dropout rate of any neighborhood in the city, over 105 per thousand. Information available at present does not point to any particular combinations of factors which explain this exceptionally high rate.

THE INNER CITY SHOWING

WEST END - ELMWOOD

NEIGHBORHOOD




WEST END ELMWOOD
NEIGHBORHOOD
CITY PLAN COMMISSION - PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
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SOURCES
BASE MAP, CITY PLAN COMMISSION - JUNE - 1959.

South Providence Neighborhood

For more than a hundred years, South Providence has been a neighborhood in which industrial, residential, and commercial uses of land have been mixed. During most of the time, the neighborhood was occupied by working class people, many of them immigrants who settled in the area to be near the factories in which they found work. The practice of constructing industrial plants in the midst of the available labor supply, and of building three-decker tenements on every available plot of ground to house the increasing numbers of newcomers was continued well into this century. Most of the housing now standing in South Providence was built between 1890 and 1910.

The earliest group of immigrants to settle in South Providence in great numbers were the Irish whose peak years of arrival were from 1860 to 1900. They were followed by Jews from central Europe and Russia, who became the largest immigrant group. Although there were also small numbers of people from other countries, the Irish and the Jews were the major ethnic groups in South Providence until the middle 1920's.

Newly-arrived immigrants worked first as unskilled laborers at low salaries. In time, they and their children improved their incomes and social position as they moved into semiskilled and skilled jobs. By 1920, South Providence was known as a rough, working class neighborhood, where crime and disease rates were high and where housing was crowded, but where almost everyone worked and tried to get ahead. Some of the Irish and Jewish families began to move out of the area as their economic status rose.

During the depression of the 1930's, problems of youth increased, and South Providence had the highest rates of disease, relief cases, and adult crime in the city. The high wages of World War II permitted many skilled workers to move out of the neighborhood, and increasing numbers of Negroes moved in from other parts of the city or from out of the state. Although a housing project was built in 1944, the general decay of the area continued.

After World War II, South Providence declined more rapidly. Many of the Irish and Jewish families moved away, as well as those of other groups who could afford it. Housing had fallen into disrepair and had become outmoded. Overcrowding was increasing. In 1960, almost 20 percent were overcrowded. Only 17 percent were owner-occupied, the majority of the buildings owned by "slum landlords" who for long periods had resisted compliance with minimum housing regulations. At the same time, there has been an in-migration of low-status whites and Negroes, many of whom had been displaced from other neighborhoods by urban renewal or highway construction. As a consequence, the socioeconomic level of South Providence declined to the lowest in the city.

South Providence exhibits those characteristics which mark the deteriorated, lowest-status areas of other cities.

A high proportion of its population exists at poverty levels; more than one-third of its families have incomes under $3,000 a year. Although the area has only 12 percent of the city's population, it has more than one-third of the Public Assistance cases in Providence. More than 10 percent of South Providence workers are unemployed. One-quarter of the children in South Providence live in families receiving ADC income. The ADC rate per thousand families is 134.0, the highest

for any neighborhood in Providence and more than double the rate in nearby West End-Elmwood.

As might be expected from the low-income distribution, more than half of the population of South Providence are semiskilled laborers. Many unskilled laborers are employed irregularly, and are more often on the Public Assistance rolls than off.

Homes become more crowded every year, and the houses continue to deteriorate. Residents move frequently from one place to another; more than half have moved at least once in the last five years.

Twenty-six percent of South Providence children under 18 are living without both parents in the home. A contributing factor to the chronic unemployment among the South Providence men is the low educational level of adults in the area. Fifty-five percent have not gone beyond the 8th grade in school, and less than five percent have had any education beyond high school.

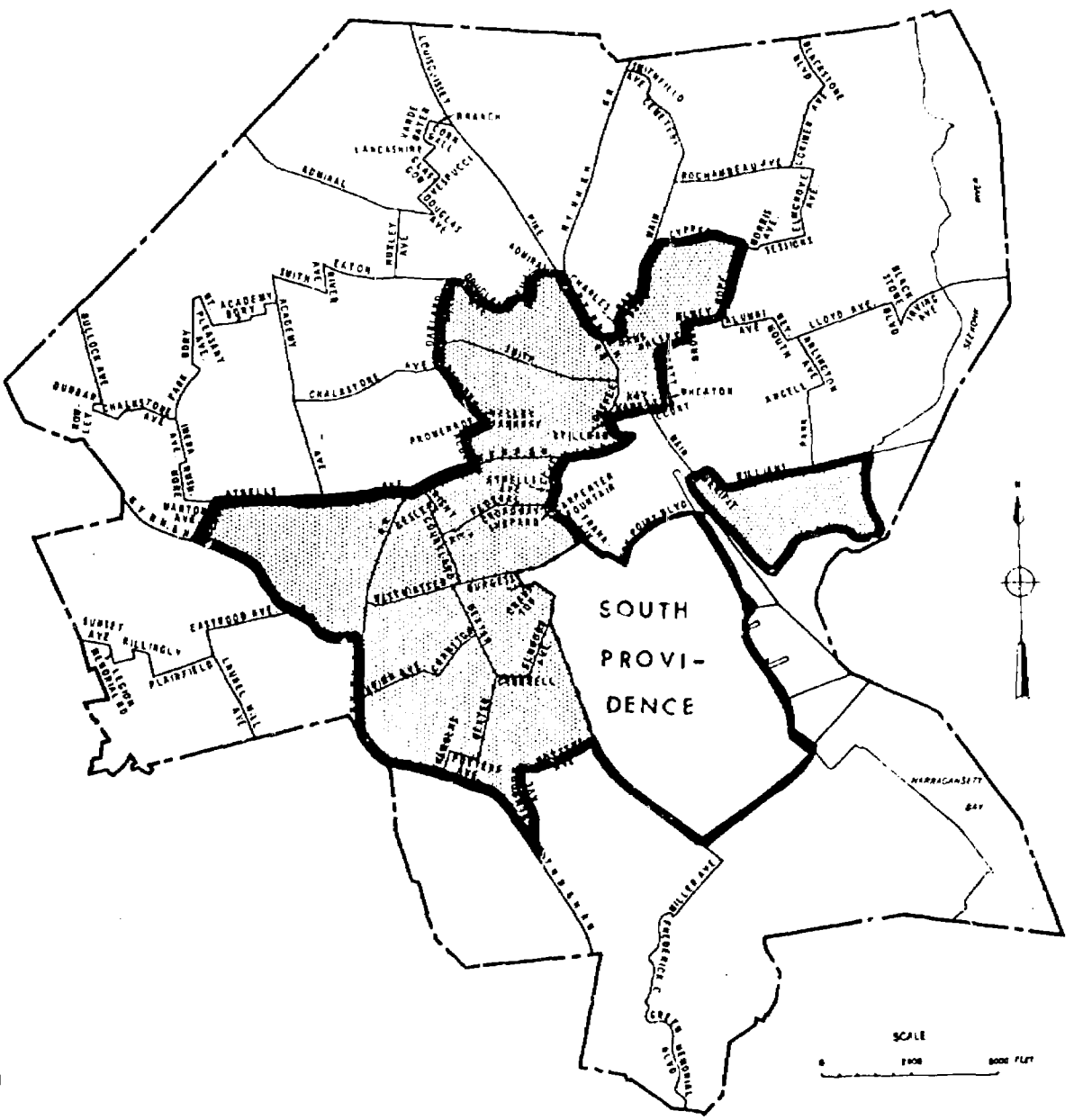
Citizens in the rest of Providence think of South Providence as a Negro neighborhood, even though Negroes make up less than 15 percent of the population. This results from a tendency of Negro families to congregate in certain sections. Because of the difficulty in obtaining housing in other areas of the city, many middle-income Negro families live in the neighborhood with Negro families in the lower-income categories. About 50 percent of the nonwhite families in South Providence have incomes of less than $3,000 a year. A low level of educational achievement is usually associated with such an income distribution, and, in fact, about 50 percent of the Negroes in South Providence have not gone beyond the 8th grade, and less than four percent have gone beyond high school.

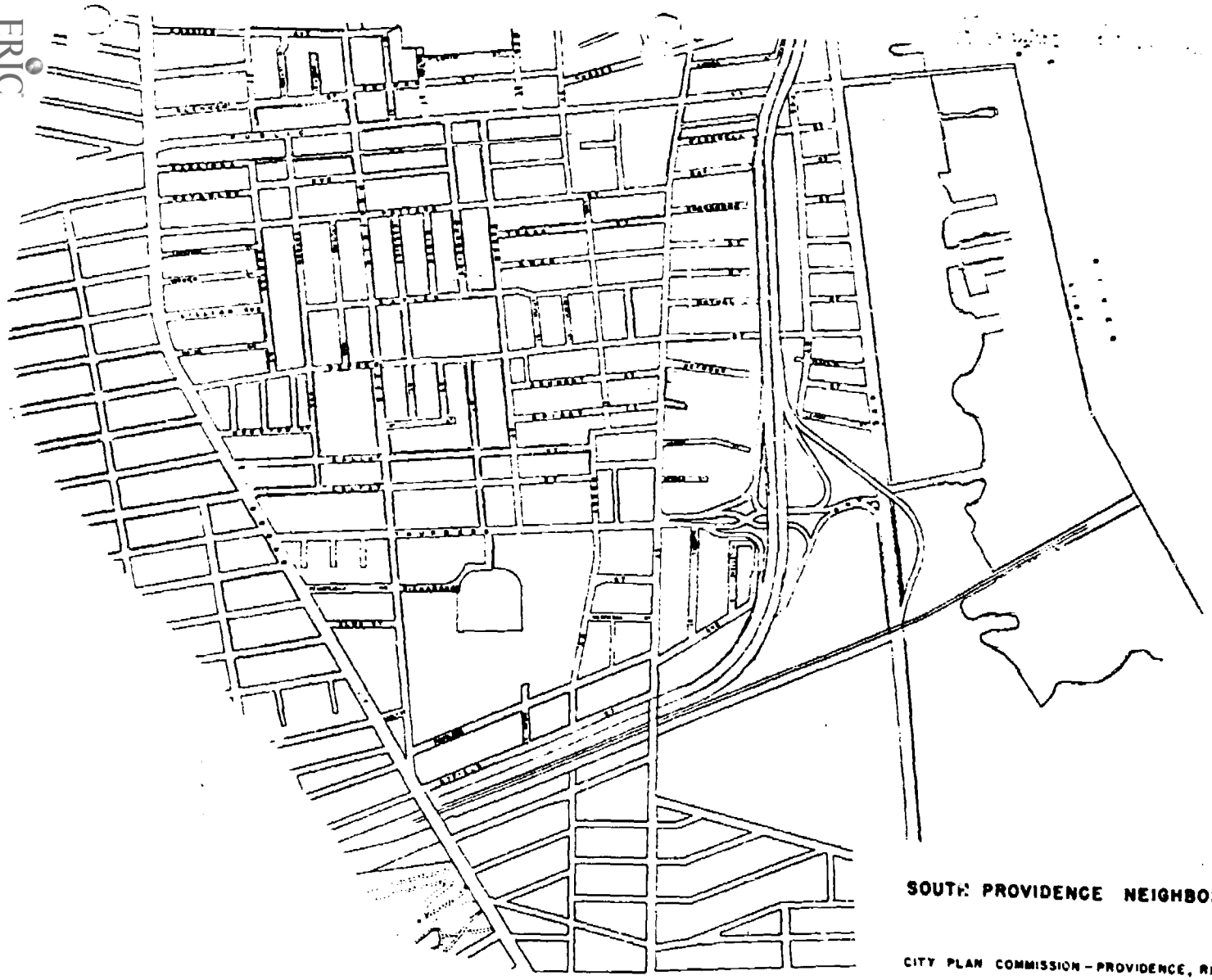
The 628 families living in the Roger Williams Housing Project are a special segment of the South Providence population. Forty-eight percent of these families are Negroes, and 85 percent of the Negro families have children. In contrast, only 39 percent of the white families have children.

While the school dropout rate in South Providence is second highest in the city, the largest number of dropouts live there. Some dropouts do go back to school, but many of them drop out again after a month or two.

THE INNER CITY showing

SOUTH PROVIDENCE NEIGHBORHOOD





SOUTH PROVIDENCE NEIGHBORHOOD

CITY PLAN COMMISSION – PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

SOURCES
BASE MAP, CITY PLAN COMMISSION – JUNE – 1955.

IV

THE SCHOOLS AND THE DISADVANTAGED

The persons perhaps most cheated by our school systems are those who are obviously disadvantaged and who live mainly in the inner city. Almost immigrants from another culture, these people find themselves outside the mainstream of America. Ideals, attitudes, and values reflected in the school are often alien to the inner city dweller. Hence, the educational system seems to be in conflict with their needs. The reaction is often rebellion, hostility, indifference, dropouts, and the perpetuation of the rapidly-growing group of disadvantaged people. Perhaps if the shools do not attack the problem immediately, most of the inner city population may be unable to participate in society as we know it.

The underlying problem seems to be connected with the conflict between the value systems of the disadvantaged and the "American" way. The disadvantaged often reject schooling, are chronically unemployed, suffer the stigma of racial or ethnic discrimination, and feel that society-at-large is remote and disinterested; they often live in squalid environments and pass their resentment and disillusionment on to their children.

Robert Havighurst, in his survey of the Chicago Public Schools, came to the conclusion that the term culturally disadvantaged

> . . . is a convenient term to cover multitudes of factors affecting many children in our schools. These factors include low educational level of parents, low family income, and little or no experience of the wider community outside the rural, city, or slum environment in which the child has lived. Other characteristics of the disadvantaged include poor housing, poor health conditions, broken or incomplete families.[4]

Consequently, the "umbrella" nature of the term allows for many different characteristics among varying groups of people. Here, it might also be noted that, even two children from the same cultural backgrounds may not experience the same advantages or disadvantages, since personal motivation and parent attitudes toward the child are also involved. There is no way to pigeonhole one ethnic or racial group as the disadvantaged, since it should be obvious that these conditions may occur among any individuals.

A second reason for the confusion in discussing the "culturally disadvantaged" is the number of terms used to describe this group and others similar in nature.

Current writers use the terms culturally deprived, socially disadvantaged, underprivileged, and culturally disadvantaged synonymously. These do share a common factor in that there is a certain set of attitudes and behavior patterns prevailing among in-migrants settling in the inner city.

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[4]Robert J. Havighurst, The Public Schools of Chicago: A Survey for the Board of Education of the City of Chicago (Chicago: Board of Education of the City of Chicago, 1964), p. 57.

Although used synonymously, the labels reflect hairsplitting differences of definition. Still, it is significant that the common factor in all of these is the attitudinal aspect. The problem of breaking down the barriers between the mainstream culture and the disadvantaged in the civic and educational realms resides in the differing values and attitudes held by the two groups.

When one experiences too many undesirable feelings, he comes to build negative attitudes toward himself, other persons, and things. Meager backgrounds of experiences help to account for low levels of aspiration and, in part, for the attitudes of individuals who grow up in depressed areas. The attitudes of the culturally disadvantaged toward civic life provide an example of the results of limited experience. In fact, many of the groups with which the disadvantaged come into contact lead them to distrust authority. The local government and police are often looked at not as the protectors of law and order, but as an armed enemy.

The Negro, dark-skinned Portuguese, or Puerto Rican in a large city has discrimination to cope with as well as his cultural inadequacies. This additional complication meets the parent in the community and the child in the school.

Another set of attitudes are those the disadvantaged hold concerning the schools and education in general. Most members of the general public, teaching profession included, would probably state that the culturally disadvantaged have little interest in education. However, members of disadvantaged groups were interviewed and asked: What do you miss most in life that you would like your children to have? Over 50 percent of the white lower socioeconomic group and 70 percent of the Negro said "education."[5] In addition, a study of preschool readers found that over 55 percent of the children who had learned to read before coming to school were from lower socioeconomic homes.[6] Education is important to the disadvantaged, but their conception of valuable education differs from the middle class definition. The disadvantaged seem to have a high degree of interest in skills. Most schools emphasize knowledge alone as power, a view not consistent with that held by the disadvantaged who view education in terms of how useful and practical it can be; a means for more and varied kinds of employment.

These attitudes toward the community and its schools are, of course, transmitted to the children. As a result of parents' inability to provide models, the child turns to peer group members for guidance. In the ghetto or slum environment, peer associations, and the "guidance" given by members of the peer group is likely to be more detrimental than beneficial. The result of the lack of parental models and sources of models worthy of emulation is a confusion of values and standards. In school, the child is encouraged to accept middle class norms and values, but is unable to achieve them in a socially acceptable way. Further, in spite of parents' professed interest in education, children from the inner cities leave school. For those who finish high school, there is a lack of drive for continued study.

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[5]Frank Riessman, The Culturally Deprived Child (New York; Harper and Brothers, 1962), p. 10.

[6]Delores Darkin, "Children Who Learn to Read Prior to First Grade: Second-Year Report," Paper presented at American Educational Research Association Meeting (Chicago: American Educational Research Association, 1961), p. 11.

Because of the conditions of his environment and the attitudes held by his parents and transmitted to him, the disadvantaged child suffers from several "educational" deficiencies. Much of what he sees in his environment is bitter, disoriented, or discouraging. The picture of life presented to him by the school is more to his liking, but at 3:30 p.m. he still must return to his tenement. The result is that the gap between what he perceives himself to be and what he would like to be is immense. Also connected with negative self-concept is lack of experiences. He is confined in the slum and by it. The result is a kind of "tunnel vision." The child's home and his community provide the environment for his verbal development. Depressed environments are particularly harmful to the language development of the child as it is valued in the school. It is not unusual that the standard English of the teacher and the textbook is virtually an alien tongue to the student. The language of the disadvantaged, especially those of foreign stock, may present problems in oral communication and may present a real handicap in school and in obtaining future employment.

It is the responsibility of the schools to provide education to meet the needs of these students. The conflict within the school which seems to be at the root of current problems is whether the school exists to reflect the culture or whether it exists to reconstruct it.

The school may mirror the class structure and the discrimination which the disadvantaged are battling in society, if it sees its purpose as a culture-reflector. However, it is far more optimistic to look at the role of the school as an agent of reconstruction and reconciliation for the entire society. In setting up its general program, the school might attempt to break down the barriers between cultures by recognizing class differences and the implications of varying home experiences and differing values. Because of the environmental and family backgrounds of the disadvantaged, the school might recognize that these students come into any program without the general school know-how, the subtle expectations concerning various procedures in the school which the middle class child already knows. Part of this school know-how is simply how to ask and answer questions or how to study.

The materials used in school programs are often as unrealistic as the program itself. Instead of gearing these materials to the middle class values and experiences, the positive aspects of the culture of the lower socioeconomic group might be stressed; e.g., cooperative family tradition, humor, informality, the history, culture, and contributions of minority groups.

According to Riessman, one characteristic of the schools which the disadvantaged resent is its feminine nature. He suggests that the rigid, proper, provincial attitudes of the school be liberated and that the masculine interest of sports and adventure should be encouraged through reading and active participation in athletics. Also, Riessman indicates that this approach may help provide models especially for those, numbering many among the disadvantaged, who come from fatherless homes.

Dealing with the homes of the students becomes crucial since much of the attitude the child has toward the school is learned here. In its approach, the school might find ways of overcoming the parents' distrust of social institutions. Parents might not be involved only when children are in trouble but might be "in" on the plans of the school. Good relations between parent and school in many cases does more for a student's work or behavior than any amount of remedial or punitive measures in the school.

Students sense the attitude of the school toward them and when they sense condescension or intolerance, they react with hostility, absenteeism, failure and they finally drop out. Bruce R. Joyce[7] posits a description of the teacher of the "culturally disadvantaged":

> First of all, he is not doctrinaire. He enters teaching with a deep sense of his ignorance about inner city children and how to treat them. Secondly, he has a wide range of skills and teaching styles, allowing himself to develop a teaching style to meet all situations. In the third place, the teacher knows his subject. Fourth, the teacher learns to find out and use the frames of reference his pupils use to interpret the world. Being a student of his trade, the teacher experiments and writes down insights he gains. Finally, the teacher of the disadvantaged is willing to risk failure, even fail, because he recognizes that his own learning to teach requires him to step into areas in which he might be uncertain.

Such teachers as Joyce describes are not easy to find.

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[7]William E. Gorman, "Programs for the Culturally Disadvantaged," p. 264.

APPENDIX

TABLE I[8]

CAMP NEIGHBORHOOD

	Camp	Inner City	Total City
Total Population	4,720	90,016	207,498
Adult Population (over 18 yrs.)	3,201	62,228	146,932
Youth Population (0-19 yrs.)	1,647	29,891	67,205
Non-white Population (total)	2,645	10,001	11,969
Non-white Youth (0-19)	1,105	4,810	5,176
Per Cent of Population of Foreign Stock	23.9%	42.5%	43.9%
Total Number of Families	1,089	22,920	53,520
Per Cent of Families with Incomes under $3,000 p/yr.	34.1%	28.0%	21.9%
Per Cent of Families with Incomes over $10,000 p/yr.	7.6%	5.1%	10.4%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 8 yrs. of school or less	39.1%	53.1%	44.1%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 13 yrs. of school and over	15.3%	6.3%	12.3%
Per Cent of Housing Deteriorated and/or Delapidated	41.0%	24.0%	17.0%

[8]Source - U.S. Census, 1960

TABLE II[9]

FOX POINT NEIGHBORHOOD

	Fox Point	Inner City	Total City
Total Population	5,848	90,016	207,498
Adult Population (over 18 yrs.)	4,010	62,228	146,932
Youth Population (0-19 yrs.)	1,965	29,891	67,205
Non-white Population (total)	1,043	10,001	11,969
Non-white Youth (0-19)	441	4,810	5,716
Per Cent of Population of Foreign Stock	55.2%	42.5%	43.9%
Total Number of Families	1,418	22,920	53,520
Per Cent of Families with Incomes under $3,000 p/yr.	26.5%	28.0%	21.9%
Per Cent of Families with Incomes over $10,000 p/yr.	5.5%	5.1%	10.4%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 8 yrs. of school or less	57.8%	53.1%	44.1%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 13 yrs. of school and over	9.6%	6.3%	12.3%
Per Cent of Housing Deteriorated and/or Delapidated	38.0%	24.0%	17.0%

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[9] Source - U.S. Census, 1960

TABLE III[10]

FEDERAL HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

	Federal Hill	Inner City	Total City
Total Population	14,692	90,016	207,498
Adult Population (over 18 yrs.)	10,323	62,228	146,932
Youth Population (0-19 yrs.)	4,720	29,891	67,205
Non-white Population (total)	164	10,001	11,969
Non-white Youth (0-19)	76	4,810	5,716
Per Cent of Population of Foreign Stock	59.3%	42.5%	43.9%
Total Number of Families	3,961	22,920	53,520
Per Cent of Families with Incomes under $3,000 p/yr.	28.2%	28.0%	21.9%
Per Cent of Families with Incomes of $10,000 p/yr.	5.7%	5.1%	10.4%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 8 yrs. of school or less	62.4%	53.1%	44.1%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 13 yrs. of school and over	4.2%	6.3%	12.3%
Per Cent of Housing Deteriorated and/or Delapidated	20.0%	24.0%	17.0%

[10]Source - U.S. Census, 1960

TABLE IV[11]

SMITH HILL NEIGHBORHOOD

	Smith Hill	Inner City	Total City
Total Population	9,632	90,016	207,498
Adult Population (over 18 yrs.)	6,878	62,228	146,932
Youth Population (0-19 yrs.)	3,034	29,981	67,205
Non-white Population (total)	432	10,001	11,969
Non-white Youth (0-19)	215	4,810	5,716
Per Cent of Population of Foreign Stock	48.0%	42.5%	43.9%
Total Number of Families	2,506	22,920	53,520
Per Cent of Families with Incomes under $3,000 p/yr.	23.4%	28.0%	21.9%
Per Cent of Families with Incomes of $10,000 p/yr.	5.1%	5.1%	10.4%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 8 yrs. of school or less	51.6%	53.1%	44.1%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 13 yrs. of school and over	5.9%	6.3%	12.3%
Per Cent of Housing Deteriorated and/or Delapidated	30.0%	24.0%	17.0%

[11]Source - U.S. Census, 1960

TABLE V[12]

OLNEYVILLE NEIGHBORHOOD

	Olneyville	Inner City	Total City
Total Population	6,854	90,016	207,498
Adult Population (over 18 yrs.)	4,660	62,228	146,932
Youth Population (0-19 yrs.)	2,340	29,891	67,205
Non-white Population (total)	14	10,001	11,969
Non-white Youth (0-19)	9	4,810	5,716
Per Cent of Population of Foreign Stock	44.2%	42.5%	43.9%
Total Number of Families	1,834	22,920	53,520
Per Cent of Families with Incomes under $3,000 p/yr.	24.7%	28.0%	21.9%
Per Cent of Families with Incomes of $10,000 p/yr.	4.5%	5.1%	10.4%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 8 yrs. of school or less	56.1%	53.1%	44.1%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 13 yrs. of school and over	3.7%	6.3%	12.3%
Per Cent of Housing Deteriorated and/or Delapidated	32.0%	24.0%	17.0%

Source - U.S. Census, 1960

TABLE VI[13]

WEST END NEIGHBORHOOD AND ELMWOOD

	West End-Elmwood	Inner City	Total City
Total Population	23,796	90,016	207,498
Adult Population (over 18 yrs.)	16,869	62,228	146,932
Youth Population (0-19 yrs.)	7,416	29,891	67,205
Non-white Population (total)	2,207	10,001	11,969
Non-white Youth (0-19)	1,036	4,810	5,716
Per Cent of Population of Foreign Stock	38.4%	42.5%	43 9%
Total Number of Families	6,164	22,920	53,520
Per Cent of Families with Incomes under $3,000 p/yr.	22.5%	28.0%	21.9%
Per Cent of Families with Incomes $10,000 p/yr.	5.6%	5.1%	10.4%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 8 yrs. of school or less	46.6%	53.1%	44.1%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 13 yrs. of school and over	7.6%	6.3%	12.3%
Per Cent of Housing Deteriorated and/or Delapidated	23.0%	24.0%	17.0%

[13]Source - U.S. Census, 1960

TABLE VII[14]

SOUTH PROVIDENCE NEIGHBORHOOD

	South Providence	Inner City	Total City
Total Population	24,474	90,016	207,498
Adult Population (over 18 yrs.)	16,287	62,228	146,932
Youth Population (0-19 yrs.)	8,769	29,891	67,205
Non-white Population (total)	3,496	10,001	11,969
Non-white Youth (0-19)	1,828	4,810	5,716
Per Cent of Population of Foreign Stock	34.3%	42.5%	43.9%
Total Number of Families	5,948	22,920	53,520
Per Cent of Families with Incomes under $3,000 p/yr.	35.8%	28.0%	21.9%
Per Cent of Families with Incomes $10,000 p/yr.	3.7%	5.1%	10.4%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & over) with 8 yrs. of school or less	54.9%	53.1%	44.1%
Per Cent of Adults (25 yrs. & older) with 13 yrs. of school and over	4.5%	6.3%	12.3%
Per Cent of Housing Deteriorated and/or Delapidated	18.0%	24.0%	17.0%

[14]Source - U.S. Census, 1960

TABLE VIII

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION[15]

Neighborhood	Total Population		Youth (0-19 yrs.)		Total Non-white		Non-white Youth	
	Inner City %	Total City %	Inner City %	Total City %	Inner City %	Total City %	Inner City %	Total City %
Camp	5	2	5	2	26	22	23	21
Fox Point	6	3	6	3	10	9	9	8
Federal Hill	16	7	16	7	2	1	2	.1
Smith Hill	11	5	10	5	4	4	4	4
Olneyville	8	3	8	3	.1	.1	.2	.2
West End-Elmwood	26	11	25	11	22	18	27	23
South Providence	27	12	19	13	35	29	38	32
Per Cent of Population in Inner City	43%		44%		83%		88%	

[15]Source - U.S. Census, 1960. (Per Cents rounded)

TABLE IX

ROGER WILLIAMS HOUSING PROJECT[16]

General Information - (Estimates based on 25% sample)

Family Units	744
Non-white Families	48%
Families w/Children	61%

Income Information

All Families:	
Income from welfare sources in whole or in part	52%
Income entirely from welfare sources	37%
Income from non-welfare sources	48%
Income entirely from employment	23%
Families with Children:	
Income from welfare sources in whole or in part	62%
Income from welfare sources only	48%
Income from employment only	30%
Income from other non-welfare sources	8%
Families without Children:	
Income from non-welfare sources only	64%
Income from non-welfare sources exclusive of salary or wages	51%

Information about Children

Children (0-18 yrs.)	about 1200
Children (0-11 yrs.)	77%
Non-white Children (0-18 yrs.)	70%
Families with only one parent in home	55%
Children (0-18 yrs.) in families receiving welfare income in whole or in part	58%

[16]Source - Providence Youth Progress Board report: Background for Planning, 1964.

TABLE X

CODDING COURT HOUSING PROJECT[17]

General Information - (Estimates based on 25% sample)

Family Units	119
Units Rented	97%
Non-white Families	100%
Families w/Children	46%

Income Information

All Families:	
Income from welfare sources in whole or in part	36%
Income entirely from welfare sources	18%
Income from non-welfare sources	64%
Income entirely from employment	56%
Families with Children:	
Income from welfare sources in whole or in part	31%
Income from welfare sources only	31%
Income from employment only	69%
Income from other non-welfare sources	--
Families without Children:	
Income from non-welfare sources only	60%
Income from non-welfare sources exclusive of salary or wages	20%

Information about Children

Children (0-18 yrs.)	about 160
Children (0-11 yrs.)	65%
Non-white Children (0-18 yrs.)	100%
Families with only one parent in home	46%
Children (0-18 yrs.) in families receiving welfare income in whole or in part	60%

[17]Source - Providence Youth Progress Board report: Background for Planning, 1964.

TABLE XI

ADMIRAL TERRACE-CHAD BROWN HOUSING PROJECT[18]

General Information - (Estimates based on 25% sample)

Family Units	590
Units Rented	97%
Non-white Families	27%
Families w/Children	65%

Income Information

All Families:	
Income from welfare sources in whole or in part	33%
Income entirely from welfare sources	31%
Income from non-welfare sources	67%
Income entirely from employment	37%
Families with Children:	
Income from welfare sources in whole or in part	38%
Income from welfare sources only	37%
Income from employment only	53%
Income from other non-welfare sources	9%
Families without Children:	
Income from non-welfare sources only	75%
Income from non-welfare sources exclusive of salary or wages	67%

Information about Children

Children (0-18 yrs.)	about 1100
Children (0-11 yrs.)	71%
Non-white Children (0-18 yrs.)	31%
Families with only one parent in home	48%
Children (0-18 yrs.) in families receiving welfare income in whole or in part	41%

[18] Source - Providence Youth Progress Board report: Background for Planning, 1964.

TABLE XII

MANTON HEIGHTS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT[19]

General Information - (Estimates based on 25% sample)

Family Units	330
Units Rented	98%
Non-white Families	3%
Families w/Children	64%

Income Information

All Families:	
Income from welfare sources in whole or in part	24%
Income entirely from welfare sources	20%
Income from non-welfare sources	76%
Income entirely from employment	43%
Families with Children:	
Income from welfare sources in whole or in part	29%
Income from welfare sources only	23%
Income from employment only	62%
Income from other non-welfare sources	9%
Families without Children:	
Income from non-welfare sources only	83%
Income from non-welfare sources exclusive of salary or wages	75%

Information about Children

Children (0-18 yrs.)	about 600
Children (0-11 yrs.)	76%
Non-white Children (0-18 yrs.)	2%
Families with only one parent in home	38%
Children (0-18 yrs.) in families receiving welfare income in whole or in part	29%

[19]Source - Providence Youth Progress Board report: Background for Planning, 1964.

TABLE XIII

HARTFORD PARK HOUSING PROJECT[20]

General Information - (Estimates based on 25% sample)	
Units for the Elderly	348
Family Units	400
Units Rented	95%
Non-white Families	5%
Families w/Children	68%
Income Information	
All Families:	
Income from welfare sources in whole or in part	35%
Income entirely from welfare sources	22%
Income from non-welfare sources	65%
Income entirely from employment	44%
Families with Children:	
Income from welfare sources in whole or in part	39%
Income from welfare sources only	30%
Income from employment only	54%
Income from other non-welfare sources	7%
Families without Children:	
Income from non-welfare sources only	73%
Income from non-welfare sources exclusive of salary or wages	46%
Information about Children	
Children (0-18 yrs.)	about 1000
Children (0-21 yrs.)	70%
Non-white Children (0-18 yrs.)	5%
Families with only one parent in home	42%
Children (0-18 yrs.) in families receiving welfare income in whole or in part	35%

[20]Source - Providence Youth Progress Board report: Background for Planning, 1964.